THE PACIFIC.

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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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POETRY.

FOLDED HANDS.

Sufferer! on thy couch of pain,
Hail the hour of ease again;
Long by mortal sickness tried,
By thy sufferings purified,
Heir of sorrow from thy birth,
Of the pains and throes of earth,
Fold thy hands!
Respite brief of ease and rest,
Fold them o'er thine aching breast.

Woman! o'er whose sunken eyes
The last rushlight glimmer dies,
Lay thy ill-paid toil away,
Till the morning's hungry day;
See the respite and release
Heaven will give in dreams of peace.
Fold thy hands!
Earth denies thee food, not rest,
Fold them o'er thy patient breast!

Garment of a soul laid by,
Silent lips and rayless eye,
Now these mortal hands lay down,
Spade or distaff, cross or crown;
Freed one! fresh from care and strife,
Finished is thy sum of life;
Fold thy hands;
Ere thou seek'st thy long, last rest,
Fold them o'er thy pulseless breast!

Letter from Rev. J. C. Holbrook.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 1, 1860.

EDITOR OF THE PACIFIC:—I have just returned from a meeting of the Board of Directors and anniversary of the

Chicago Theological Seminary,

and will give you some account of them.—This institution belongs to the Congregational denomination, and has been in operation two years. The plan of it is peculiar in several respects, and hence its practical workings are watched with interest, not only by our own denomination, but by others.

The first great distinguishing feature of it consists in the fact, that the year is divided into two terms. The first, styled the *Lecture Term*, continues for seven months, and is spent by the students at the Seminary, pursuing their studies under the professors as in other institutions. During the second, styled the *Reading Term*, of five months, the students are scattered abroad among the pastors, pursuing a prescribed course of reading, and assisting them and performing under them pastoral work. At the close of this term, and on re-entering the Seminary, the students are required to pass an examination as to their progress, and each to bring a certificate from the pastor with whom he has spent his time, of good behavior and diligent attention to duty.

It is hoped in this way to combine the advantages of both the old and new systems of preparing men for the ministry, viz: of private study with pastors, which used to be the universal mode, and of a seminary course, which is the modern one. There is evidently a defect in the plan which has of late prevailed, of monastic study for eight or ten years, so that when ministers enter upon their work, they know nothing of the world—of practical life and of the application of the knowledge obtained.

The second great feature of the plan of this institution is, that it has two courses—a regular and special. The regular is full and complete like that at Andover, Union, Princeton, &c. The special is designed for a class of men who are called to the ministry by talent and love for the work and the voice of Providence, but who have not had a collegiate education and by reason of advanced age, or other sufficient causes, cannot acquire it. They are instructed, the first year, in rhetoric, logic and other English branches, and if they desire it in Greek and Hebrew. Nearly all learn to read the Greek Testament, and some attend to Hebrew, but it is not required. The second and third year, the studies of the "regulars" and "specials" are the same, viz:—Systematic Theology, Homiletics, Ecclesiastical History, &c. This will bring a class of men into the ministry who will be useful, but who would have been excluded under the old plan, or would enter it with very inferior acquirements. Great care will be taken, however, not to encourage any to enter this course, who can and ought to pursue a full course, or who are not manifestly called of God. It seems to be certain that we cannot hope to supply the vast field with thoroughly educated men, and we must therefore do the next best thing, or else give up the ground to the Methodists. Our experiment has thus far worked finely. We have a number of very promising students in the special course,—men whose influence will be felt.

The exercises of the anniversary commenced on Monday, with the examination of Biblical Literature, (Greek and Hebrew) to which the day was devoted. In the evening the Rhetorical Society and the Society of Inquiry, held their anniversary.—There were three orations and one poem, the latter by F. W. Beecher, son of Rev. Dr. E. Beecher. (Theology seems to run in the blood.)

On Tuesday the middle were examined in Systematic Theology, and sustained themselves with great credit. They showed a thoroughness and readiness and discrimination that caused universal remark. I do not believe that greater proficiency has been made by a similar class at any institution in the land. Questions were freely propounded by others than the professors, on abstruse, difficult and disputed, as well as practical points, and answered with a propriety and promptitude that was very satisfactory.

Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. E. Beecher delivered the annual address before the Society of Inquiry on the theme, "Theology as affecting the Interpretation of Prophecy." He clearly elucidated the subject, showing how the peculiar theological views of interpreters influenced them in explaining prophecy. He controverted the millenarian system, and showed its inconsistency with the spirit of christianity, and drew a glowing picture of the future triumph of the Gospel. It was a noble topic, nobly handled. The address was full of great thoughts, and was delivered with the earnestness characteristic of the speaker. Notwithstanding his peculiarities as set forth in his "Conflict and Concord of Ages," Dr. Beecher is one of the very ablest, most spiritual and devoted ministers in our land. He is a man of prayer and zeal. He has a prodigious head indicating a mass of brain like Webster's. Though he will not compare with Henry Ward as an orator, yet he has more theology in his little finger than the other has in his whole body.

Wednesday forenoon was devoted to the examination in Rhetoric, &c. In the evening, Rev. Dr. Post, pastor of the Congregational church in St. Louis, gave the Rhetorical Society one of his brilliant addresses. His subject was—"The Personality of Preaching," meaning by it, preaching with the *whole* person. He advocated the disuse of notes. He said the topic should be thoroughly studied and digested, and then delivered in what is *called* the extempore mode and not *memoriter*. Thus all the limbs, the countenance, the head, the eyes and the whole body could be used as well as the tongue, as could not be done behind a breastwork or when reading notes, or tied up by the effort to remember the exact words prepared beforehand. Such a mode disarmed criticism also. Many passages in this address sparkled and glowed with true eloquence, and the peroration was magnificent. But the speaker's voice and manner did not do justice to his theme. After all, I seriously doubt the soundness of the principle enunciated as a universal thing. Here and there one can practice the *beau ideal*, but ninety-nine in a hundred cannot, and especially week after week and year after year, on the same general subject. Preaching partakes of the nature of lecturing as well as forensic discussion. The minister is a teacher as well as orator, and must deal with subjects often ill adapted to oratorical display. My own opinion is, that one who delivers himself well with notes, not reading in a slowish way, but speaking with notes, will do more good and give greater satisfaction, in a course of years, then one who speaks extempore. But different men succeed best in different modes, and there can be no universal rule.

Thursday was devoted to the anniversary exercises proper. There were six addresses by the students and all of a superior order. Especially was it gratifying to witness the easy and graceful manner of the speakers, entirely devoid of the stiffness and mannerism so almost universal in "theologues." In the department of Rhetoric and Oratory it is plain that there is thorough drilling, and a practical application of principles which has been too often wanting in Theological Seminaries.

On the whole, then, the anniversary was highly satisfactory and proves the enterprise of founding this institution to be a complete success. The Board of Visitors appointed triennially by a convention of the churches of the northwest, to attend the examinations and to investigate the affairs of the Seminary expressed their gratification with the progress made and with the prospects of the institution. Their report will be published. The Board of Directors elected their officers and transacted a considerable amount of business.

There have been twenty-one students the past year, of whom one only graduated and received the degree of B. D., (Bachelor of Divinity.) There will be a large Senior class next year, including a number from eastern institutions. The Faculty consists of three professors at present, viz: In Theology, Joseph Hanen, formerly of Amherst College; S. C. Bartlett, once of Western Reserve College, in Biblical Literature, and Prof. Fiske, in Rhetoric, Homiletics, etc., formerly of Beloit College. They are all able and enthusiastic men, and form a noble corps. The Department of Ecclesiastical History is vacant, but the resident Professors will give instruction in that branch.—Special lecturers will also give courses on various important topics during the year, by appointment of the Directors.

Ecclesiastical Meetings.

The General Associations of the Northwestern States, except Wisconsin, will meet during this and the next month, and these meetings will be occasions of interest. I will report the doings of that of Iowa for you. The meeting of the New School Presbyterian General Assembly this month is looked forward to with interest on account of the expected discussion on Home Missions. It is thought by some that measures will be taken to discontinue co-operation with Congregationalists. There is considerable friction. The New England Associations will also have the same subject up. It is generally thought that they will take action in favor of having an account kept of donations to the A. H. M. Society from each denomination, and appropriations made proportionately to missionary churches of each denomination. This was first suggested by a Presbyterian paper, and if the Assembly should accede to it, as it may, it would probably be the easiest way of quieting dissatisfaction. This would be fair and leave no ground for complaint.

Benevolent Societies.

Our great Benevolent Societies are all embarassed for want of funds. The American Home Missionary Society cannot meet their appropriations and call for help, and the American Board is apparently on the verge of bankruptcy. The deficiency is alarmingly increasing in receipts and there is a prospect of a fearful debt at the end of the year. Perhaps, however, some benevolent and wealthy individuals will step in to its relief. If not, the demonstrated fact may have a beneficial effect on the churches that their present rate of contributions does not come up to the demands of the age and of the providence of God. It is apparent that either they must give more or the Board must curtail the extent of its operations. It is possible that the Board have gone too far in advance of the spirit and means of the churches co-operating with them.

Revivals.

There has been quite a number of interesting revivals in various parts of the country, and some of considerable power. But my impression is that some grains of allowance must be made for the feelings of your New York correspondent whose accounts seem to us on this side of the Sierras to be rather too glowing. What we see and hear, and what the eastern city papers indicate, is nothing very remarkable although there has been considerable interest.

President Making

is now one of the great and exciting topics of the day. You will see the accounts of the confusion in the Democratic Convention at Charleston and the withdrawment of delegations. McLean seems now to be likely to be nominated by the South Americans and Republicans, and perhaps Cassius M. Clay for Vice President. If so they will be elected. I should like to see Seward in the Presidential chair.

News comes by telegraph to-day that we are within about ten days of San Francisco, by Pony Express! This is good news.—How different from the state of things when I was in California. I watch the progress of intercommunication with deep interest and read all the California news with avidity. I often think of my experience there about a year ago. My visit to your State was a delightful one and will ever be a source of pleasure in reflecting upon it.

Yours, J. C. H.

MUELLER, HUEPFELD AND THOLUCK.

Here in Germany the man of our times in theology is Mueller of Halle, known to us by his great work on Sin. The number of students who attend his lectures is nearly half as great again as that which attends the lectures of Tholuck, although there is a throng to hear Tholuck too. But it is generally thought here that for breadth of thought as well as for sharpness of intellect, Mueller excels all other theologians of Germany. It is true this great man has within a few years been struck down with a severe attack of paralysis, which prevents his writing anything more, and thus just in his prime he is compelled to feel that his labor is in a measure ended. It is not expected that he will write much, if any more; and so he is thrown back upon his old courses of lectures. It is said that he has just declined an offer of nearly thirty thousand dollars for his course of lectures on dogmatical theology, but that he is unwilling to part with what is so valuable to him in the present state of his health. In Mueller I expected to see a man who should display more physical infirmity than is the case; though he fears the daily recurrence of paralysis, yet is his voice clear and strong; his manner of lecturing animated and earnest; and his noble brow and penetrating eye indicate the great man which he undoubtedly is.

You are familiar with a translation of Prof. Huepfeld's University lectures on the Psalms; a work which has received the warmest encomiums of *The Westminster Review*. This distinguished Professor is here at Halle, and he too has a full auditorium. And among the anomalies of religion in its relation to theology here, is that the same men who listen to Tholuck's devout and deeply interesting exegesis of the Gospels, listen also to Heupfeld, as he explains the book of Genesis as a collection of myths, and gives all the weight of his authority to a rationalistic interpretation of the Old Testament. Huepfeld is Gesenius's successor; a bright, attractive man like Gesenius, but of very different spirit—reverential and devout.

Tholuck and Huepfeld live here in Halle, and a warm friendship exists between them; although one is a confirmed disbeliever in the miraculous element in the Old Testament, and the other a moderate evangelist. In this country the love of truth is so paramount to all other considerations, that men who are in earnest in their pursuit of it respect each others' convictions, even when their convictions are very unlike.—This peculiarity in a man like Tholuck, has interested me much. He seems only to ask of a man whether he is of a reverent spirit, whether he is of a devout way of speech, not what his shade of belief is.

Do you know in America that Tholuck is a very witty man? He is one of the best of story-tellers, and is, moreover, as quick as a flash in the turn of a word or a sentence. So, by a blending of wit, as a foil, with his immense learning and sharp mind, he easily defends all of his positions. And most agreeable is he, and those blue eyes flash most benignant fire, and that nervous finger goes up in a succession of quick characteristic jerks, and that massive brow furrows, and a half smile sits on the lips—and then you have Tholuck in the exercise of power far greater than his pulpit gift.—*Independent.*

SABBATH SCENES.

BY MRS. MARIA GOODELL FROST.

The old fashioned clock told the hour of twelve, Saturday evening, when poor tired Mrs. Benson finished the last chore, and dropped her weary head upon the snowy pillow. The charmed gate of dream-land flew open, as by magic or touch of fairy fingers, but suddenly its brightness became obscured by the rising vision of a pair of dark grey pantaloons, unmended and buttonless.

She started, threw off the trance, struck a light, and seated herself again at the small stand, to face a most unpromising array of difficulties.

The next day was Sabbath, serene and beautiful. A savory breakfast streamed from the deal table, in farmer Benson's long kitchen, and a goodly number of olive plants surrounded it. No thanks were offered to the giver of all good, but as soon as the bountiful repast was concluded, the farmer drew on his long boots and slowly repaired to the barn.

With a wonderful zeal and alacrity, mother and daughter proceeded to do up the morning work. This was followed by a season of alternate whispering, and looking out of the window.

"Julia! you ask him," said her mother. "Oh! mother I cannot, I am so afraid he will say, No."

"Ask what?" said bright eyed, handsome little Letty.

"Why Letty," said her mother, "we've set out to go to meeting, that's all."

"La! mother I'll ask him, and I know he won't refuse me."

"Wall! I guess you need'nt be a whisperin'," said Dick—"dad's smelt it out, I heered him say he knew the wimmin had something a brewin', when he saw them chicken fixins on the table."

Just then, Mr. Benson came in, dropped down in the chimney corner, burying his worn face in two great brown hands.

"Father," said Letty boldly, "we are all going to meeting to day."

"You be, be you; go ahead! I can sleep just as well to hum," was the promising rejoinder.

Now farmer Benson knew perfectly well, that no one but himself could drive his team. His wife's heart and hopes sunk at his words, and so did Julia's, but not with the persevering Letty.

"Father," said she, in her winning voice, "we want *you* to go too," and she playfully stroked his uncombed hair with her delicate hand. Ah! there was music in the rough man's soul, and Letty had touched the right chord.

"Wall! you *are* a pretty girl. Look like one I used to know, wunst, don't see anything of her now, I reckon," said he, winking at his blushing wife who hadn't had a compliment before, in twenty-two long years.

"Father's going to meeting"—shouted Letty, as she clapped her little hands, in girlish glee.

Mrs. Benson now ventured to draw out of the bureau, a fine, smoothly ironed shirt, which she placed carefully before the fire.

"Land! I can't stand that stiff thing!" said farmer Benson, starting up, in alarm.

"Oh! yes father, *do* just to please me," said little Letty, and I am going to wash you, and cut your hair, and you will feel so tidy, and so nice."

"We mus'nt be proud, Letty," said her father.

"No, father, but we can be clean, can't we?" said Letty.

"I s'pose its poplar to go to meetin'," said Mr. Benson, musingly.

"It does us good to go, once in a while," said Letty, "at least preaching somehow, always makes me feel like *trying* to be good. Do I pull, father?"

"No Letty, it feels nice, but jest to think now, of a man's gettin' his livin' by talking, it looks dretful kind o'lazy, to me. Now there's Square Brown bringin' his children right up to these poplar, lazy idees. There's Jo, he must edit a paper, and Jim, he must carry off all the loose property to get larnin', for to preach; and the girls, why, they are sot up to keep school. Not one out of that whole family that works."

"But pa we *must* have schools, you know, and we *must* have papers," said Letty, as she handed him the shirt.

"Wall!" said he shrinkingly, "if you won't choke me up with a collar, I'll try to stand it."

"Oh! no papa, we won't choke you up with one of those hateful standing collars; but here is this pretty new one, that turns over, so easy and so loose. *I* made it on purpose for you, and I *must* try it around to see how it fits. There! now you would'nt guess you had on a collar, if you didn't know it already; and you look so nice," said Letty, in raptures.

"Hansome girls can do a'most anything; who'd a thought now, that I'd a been coaxed into this stiff thing and trolled off to meetin', who but our Letty;" philosophised farmer Benson, as he took his seat in the great double wagon, and whipped up his horses on a strange errand towards the village church.

* * * * * *

A young minister rose modestly in the desk, and finding his elaborately written sermon missing, was, for the moment embarrassed, but casting his eyes seemingly by chance upon a choice passage, the spirit seemed to dictate a few simple thoughts, as he spoke the words: "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy, break up your fallow ground, for it is time to seek the Lord, till he come and rain righteousness upon you."

Farmer Benson awaked from his reverie, to listen. The images were familiar, and they fell agreeable upon his ear. The simplicity of the subject held his attention to the close, while its earnest appeal thrilled his soul.

A new era had dawned in the Benson family. Thoughtfully and silently they rode homeward; and as Letty unfastened the collar from her father's neck, she noticed that his eyes were moist. A gush of tears fell from her own; the truth had found a rich and mellow soil in her gentle heart.—Letty was the first of the family to acknowledge its saving power.

We might dwell long upon the sequel. Its most remarkable feature was the transforming power of the Gospel upon the rough character we have so briefly sketched. The eloquence, the poetry, the harmony, the glorious manhood that christianity evolved, seemed indeed a miracle. Communion with God elevated and refined, while diligent study of divine truths, intellectualized. Religion, it is true, did not confer an education upon its subject; but it became an *educating power*, it drew the man upward toward God; so that scholars might often listen with profit, to his words of exhortation and prayer.

Reader, this character is not a fiction, it has its parallel in real life. It becomes a verity whenever a simple, plain, uneducated child of God draws near enough to his Heavenly Father to receive the divine impress.

Letty, the beautiful and loving girl, adds to her budding charms, the truest and purest kind of beauty, expression, deepened by thought and intensified by piety.

Another peep upon a Sabbath scene, in the long kitchen, reveals a simple breakfast, and a long season of grateful prayer and earnest Bible study. Each member of the household, neatly clad, has a thought to suggest, or a question to ask upon the morning lesson. There is no talk of dress, or preparation, yet all are properly attired and ready to attend public worship when the hour shall arrive.

The oft unheeded truth, that work may be predicated alike of brain and body, found an early lodgment in farmer Benson's renewed mind. The thought and study that duty demanded, he found to be a heavier tax than any physical toil for him.

Yet he loved, enjoyed and prosecuted it with that earnestness which its value as an adjunct to Christianity, seemed to require. Here we drop the curtain; leaving the family circle busied in preparation for that eternal Sabbath of rest which remaineth for the people of God.—*Principia.*

A NOBLE WIFE.

Many of our public men have been blessed with wives and mothers who were the ornaments of their sex, and their quiet and ennobling influence contributed largely to the subsequent greatness of their children and husbands. Mr. Parton tells the following story of Gen. Jackson's wife:

When General Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency in 1828, not only did the party opposed to him abuse him for his public acts, which, if unconstitutional or violent, were a legitimate subject of reprobation, but they defamed the character of his wife. On one occasion a newspaper published in Nashville was laid upon the General's table. He glanced over it, and his eyes fell upon an article in which the character of Mrs. Jackson was violently assailed. So soon as he had read it he sent for his trusty old servant Dunwoodie.

"Saddle my horse," said he to him in a whisper, "and put my holsters on him."—Mrs. Jackson watched him, and though she heard not a word, she thought she saw *mischief in his eyes*. The General went out, after a few moments, when she took up the paper and understood everything. She ran out to the south gate of the yard of the Hermitage, by which the General would have to pass. She had not been there more than a few seconds before the General rode up with the countenance of a madman.—She placed herself before his horse, and cried out,

"O, General, don't go to Nashville! Let that poor editor live. Let that poor editor live."

"Let me alone!" he replied: "how came you to know what I am going for?"

She answered, "I saw it all in his paper after you went out; put up your horse and go back."

He replied, furiously, "But I *will* go—get out of my way!"

Instead of doing this she grasped his bridle with both hands.

He cried to her, "I say, let go my horse; I'll have his heart's blood—the villain that reviles my wife shall not live."

She grasped the reins but the tighter, and began to expostulate with him, saying that *she* was the one who ought to be angry, but that she forgave her persecutors from the bottom of her heart, and prayed for them—that he should forgive, if he had hoped to be forgiven. At last, by her reasoning, her entreaties and her tears, she so worked upon her husband that he seemed mollified to a certain extent. She wound up by saying, "No, General, you *shall* not take the life of even my reviler—you *dare* not do it, for it is written, 'Vengeance is *mine*, I will repay, saith the Lord!'"

The iron-nerved hero gave way before the earnest pleading of his beloved wife, and replied,

"I yield to you; but had it not been for you, and the words of the Almighty, the wretch should not have lived an hour."

How to tell the time of Night by the Stars.

With suitable instruments, the time can be ascertained by the stars *more* accurately than it can in any other way; and it is easy to tell it approximately, say within half an hour, without any instruments whatever. Let us describe a simple, rough device for this purpose, as the easiest mode of explaining how it may be done by the unaided action of the eye and judgment.

Take a keg or barrel hoop, or a hoop of wire, and divide it into 24 equal spaces, marking the dividing points for hour points. Connect the opposite hour points by lines of fine twine drawn across the diameter of the hoop. Hang the apparatus against a north window, and place the eye in a line with the middle of the hoop (where the wires cross each other,) and the north star. Now any of the fixed stars, in its daily revolutions about the pole, will pass from one wire to the next in an hour. Let us select the nearest pointer in the "dipper" (Alpha, Ursa Major) for the hour hand on our great clock of the heavens. Place the eye at such distance from the apparatus as to bring this star just within the hoop, keeping the center of the hoop in line with the North Pole. On the 5th of March, the star Alpha, Ursa Major, will be on the meridian, directly over the north star, and consequently in line with the upper vertical wire of our apparatus at 12 o'clock, midnight; and as it passes from one wire to the next in an hour, if it is seen in line with the first wire at the right of the vertical one, the time will be 11 o'clock; if in line with the second wire at the right, 10 o'clock; and so on.—While if it has passed the middle, and reached the first wire at the left, the time indicated is 1 o'clock; the second wire 2 o'clock; and so on.

This star, in common with all the other fixed stars, comes to the meridian about four minutes earlier each night or day than it did on the preceding night or day. Consequently on the 5th of April it will reach the vertical wire at 10 o'clock at night, and the other wires at corresponding times; and this variation continues at the rate of two hours in each month throughout the year.

From this description, the mode will be readily understood of telling the time of night by the stars without the aid of instruments. We require to learn two stars—the pole star and that one of the pointers which is the nearer one to it—to remember that this latter star is directly over the north star at midnight on the 5th of March, and comes to the meridian two hours earlier on the 5th of each month than it did on the 5th of the preceding month. As the star revolves around the circle in 24 hours, it will, of course, revolve one-fourth the distance in 6 hours, being at right angles to the meridian 6 hours from the time it is on the meridan, and at an angle of 45° 3 hours from that time.

The apparatus which we have described will be more accurate if the top is inclined forward from the perpendicular at an angle corresponding with the latitude of the place in which the observer is located, bringing it perpendicular to the axis of the earth, and in a plane parallel with the plane of the equator.

THE MOTHERLESS.

They are *motherless?* Oh, gently, gently keep back those bitter words. Avert that cold, cruel stare. See you not the quivering of the grieved lips? Mark you not the tearful eyes? Alas! that sorrow should ever make a child's heart its home!

They are motherless! Stranger hands ministering to their daily wants; stranger hearts wearying of the irksome duty!

No fond, sweet kiss; no warm embrace. No gentle words of comfort! No soft folding of little hands in prayer. No *mother!*

Missing the low, sweet cadence of her voice; missing that tender "good night:" seeking, seeking, seeking, all in vain, that ark for the weary dove—a mother's heart!

Draw the little forms near to your heart. Pillow the aching head upon your bosom! Think of your sunny childhood; your mother's earnest love! Her gentle care—her earnest forbearance—her precious forgiveness. Then, only in kindness let your hand rest on that stricken little head—only in love reprove each bonored little flock!

Oh, let yours be the hand that shall lead them in the green pastures, and by the still waters of the precious Savior's love! Let your's be the blessed benediction, "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto me." Remember their angels do always behold the face of our Father in Heaven. Then, it may be, that a child's hand shall lead you to that heavenly home. A child's hand place the crown upon your head.

Speak *gently* to the *motherless!*
A weight of woe they bear,
Greet them with looks of tenderness,
Oh! add not to their care.
Speak gently to the motherless,
When tears their eyes bedim;
Remember who has bid them "come,"
And lead them unto Him!
Then yours shall that rich blessing be—
"Friends, ye have done *this unto me.*"

DR. HUNTINGTON ON "HAZING."

Let me tell you a story, not vouching for its particulars, but as it was told to me.—You all know what "hazing" is, and how threadbare and flat its very repeated acts of silly violence have come to be. They say not long ago, some Sophomores, of better purpose and more humor than some of their predecessors, heard that two Freshmen, in their building, were fighting poverty for an education. One cold winter night, rapping loudly at their door, the visitors called them up, ordered them to dress, and led them up stairs blindfolded to a distant room. Leaving them there for their comrades to keep, they then returned to the bare and empty room, spread a comfortable carpet over the floor, packed their coal closet full of fuel, built a roaring fire in the grate, made things generally cheerful, led back the bewildered Freshmen to their own door, shoved them in, and bade them good-night. This is "hazing" philanthropic. A very few such spirited jests of good feeling would revolutionize the stupidest custom that disgraces us. I have made no inquiry; but nobody here will doubt that the prophecy of this little gospel might have been easily traced in two or three cheerful, kindly, charitable homes. God multiply them.

TESTAMENT OF THE SCOFFER.—A colporteur of the British and Foreign Bible Society communicates a most sriking instance of the power of the word of God upon the mind. The colporteur was passing through the camp of the Allies when he was met by a young soldier, who asked him for a New Testament. His orders being to give the sacred volume when it was ascertained that the soldier had not the means of paying, he at last gave him the book he seemed seriously to wish for. But no sooner was it in his hands than the soldier began to laugh at the colporteurs, saying his only intention was to see whether he could get it. "However," he added, "since you gave it to me, you will not get it back; it will do to light my pipe."

A FACT.—Some editor, in speaking of the bad literature of the present day, says: "You may read many of the eastern weeklies for a year and scarcely find a fact that will make you wiser and better—all romance, fiction, lies, velvet and feathers, little fiends equipped in smiles and crinoline, big scoundrels in epauletts, with a love of a mustache, turning the heads of simpering maidens; the every day history of life ingeniously belied and beautifully outraged! And yet it always ends most beautifully. Hundreds of persons who can not afford a home paper, in the course of a year, spend three or four times the amount it would cost in purchasing this eastern trash."

HUMBOLDT said, ten years ago, "Governments, religion, property, books, are nothing but the scaffolding to educate man. Earth holds up to her master no fruit but the finished man."

THE PACIFIC

ROBT. E. C. STEARNS, General Agent; Rev. S. Y. Blakslee, Rev. J. J. Powell, and Mr. G. G. Lane, will travel as agents for the *Pacific* until further notice; Mr. James A. Daly is authorized to collect and solicit for this paper in Sonoma and Marin Counties.

☞ We would remind the friends of the *Pacific* that we have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

YOUTH'S.

"Steer Straight to me, Father."

Last week we attended, at the house of a friend, the funeral of a little child that, after suffering for many weeks, had taken its departure to the "better land." The pastor offered a few words of consolation to the bereaved parents. He referred to the often unexpected dealing of Providence, in taking away our innocent prattlers, when we can see no reason for the dispensation. One reason given was, that it is often necessary to remove our most prized treasures to heaven, that our hearts may be turned thither. An illustrative incident he gave was new to us, a left a deep impression.

A fisherman was accustomed to go out in a boat with his family, and spend the day at a distance from the shore. As there were frequent fogs, one of the number was usually left at home, to ring a bell as a signal. On one occasion, a little son remained on shore. During the day a thick fog settled down upon the water, and the fishers attempted to reach the land; but the mists grew deeper and darker, and after rowing vainly in all directions, despair had nearly suspended their efforts. Just then a voice came through the darkness, "Father! steer straight for me father, and you will get home."

The father renewed his efforts, and steering straight in the direction of the oft-repeated call, reached the desired haven.—Not long after, the little lad was taken away by death. The father, a wicked man, having no hope in this life or that which is to come, was filled with despondency.—Clouds, mists, and darkness seemed to close in around him on every side. While thus situated, he seemed to hear from heavenward: "Father! steer straight for me, father, and you will get home." He obeyed the admonition, and turned his frail bark, tossed upon life's boisterous billows, towards the haven of eternal rest.

So, said the speaker, it is probable our little ones are often taken away to that higher sphere, whence we may mentally hear their cherub voices calling, "Father, mother, steer towards me, and you'll get home."—*American Agriculturist.*

OLD GOTTLIEB.

Some years ago I made the acquaintance of an old peasant, in a little German village where I for a time resided. He was called Gottlieb, a name which has a very beautiful signification, "The love of God." This old man was well worthy of it, for if ever a heart was filled with love to God, and all God's creatures, it was his. He was never able to leave his little room during the cold winter months, but when the summer came I often met him wandering about, glad to breathe God's fresh air, and to drop his little "words in season" here and there, as he had ever been accustomed to do.

Like most of the villagers, he possessed two or three large apple and pear trees on the road side. In that part of Germany where he dwelt, the peasants drink a good deal of cider, and many of the roads have a line of fruit trees running along either side. His was near the village, and in the late summer he got some one to put up a little wooden shed below them, where he could rest and be sheltered from the sun; and from time to time he amused himself by collecting the fallen fruit, and heaping it up in the corner of the shed. Once, when walking, I came up to him as he was stooping to pick up a fallen apple. "Don't you weary, Gottlieb," I asked, "stooping so often, and then lying all alone by the roadside?" "No, no, miss," he answered, smiling and offering me a handful of fine ripe pears, "I don't weary, I'm just waiting—waiting. I think I'm about ripe now, and I must soon fall to the ground; and then, just think, the Lord will pick me up! O, miss, you're young yet, and perhaps just in blossom; turn well round to the Sun of righteousness, that you may ripen sweet for his service." Another time he said, standing up and pointing along the road: "That seems a straight road, but I can't see the end of it; but the road to heaven is a straighter one than that, and, blessed be God, I can see the end clearly. But perhaps God just lets you see a little bit of the way at a time. Oh! then, miss, walk straight in that little bit with his help, and as you go along you will see it better and better, till the bright end at last comes into view."

That was the last time I saw him; soon after he reached the bright end of childlike faith spoken of so trustingly. Memory often fails to retain more eloquent reasoning and more cultivated illustrations; but simple words like old Gottlieb's cling to the mind with a firmer hold, and sink into the heart with a deeper impression.

ORIGIN OF THE UPAS TREE STORY.—A real valley of death exists in Java: it is termed the Valley of Poison, and is filled to a considerable height with carbonic acid gas, which is exhaled from crevices in the ground. If a man or any other animal enters it, he cannot return; and he is not sensible of his danger until he feels himself sinking under the influence of the atmosphere which surrounds him, the carbonic acid, of which it chiefly consists, rising to the height of eighteen feet from the bottom of the valley. Birds which fly into this atmosphere drop down dead; and a fowl thrown into it dies before reaching the bottom, which is strewed with carcases of various animals that have perished in the disastrous gas.—*Tropic.*

OUTSIDE AND INSIDE.—"Two things a master commits to his servant's care," saith one, "the child and the child's clothes." It will be a poor excuse for the servant to say at his master's return:—

"Sir, here are all the child's clothes, neat and clean, but the child is lost!"

Much so with the account that many will render to God of their souls and bodies at the great day:—

Lord, here is my body: I was very grateful for it. I neglected nothing that belonged to its content and welfare; but for my soul, that is lost, and cast away forever. I took little care and thought about it.—*Flavel.*

He who thinks too much of himself, will be in danger of being forgotten by the rest of the world.

THE PACIFIC.

REV. J. M. WARREN, EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, June 21, 1860.

College of California.

The Board of Trustees will meet according to adjournment, in the study of the First Presbyterian Church, on Stockton street, on Monday evening, June 25th, at 7 3-4 o'clock.

S. H. WILLEY, Secretary.

Sabbath School Celebrations.

The State Sunday School Convention, recently held in this city, has awakened an interest in the city and country, which we anticipated. The children now growing up in the Sunday Schools appear more than ever the hope of the land, and through them the Church has a mighty work to accomplish in the redemption of the State.—Trained as they ought to be, pervaded with a religious sense of right and duty—educated in the obligations of God's holy law, they will ere long come forth to restore the Sabbath, hurl the wicked from power, and so control the public conscience that righteousness, not infamy, shall be the glory of the commonwealth. In the Convention, the early conversion of Sabbath School scholars was a point appropriately urged. It should be the aim of all the efforts and influences that sustain the school—ought to be its very organic law. It is a failure, if this is lost sight of.

The resolutions, declaring against the practice of taking out a Sabbath School party to a neighboring grove to dance, however much the liberal minded writers in our city papers have denounced them, were based in some reason. There was a cause for such an expression, not that dancing is "*per se*" a crime, but it has so much and almost unavoidable connection with folly, dissipation, and other evils that directly tend to break down the influence of Sunday School instruction, that the line must be drawn now, and distinctly. Just where it ought to be drawn, is a question, but that it must be drawn somewhere, is not a question. It is safer to be inside than outside the true line. The tendency to break away and riot, in connection with Sunday School anniversaries and picnics, has so increased of late years, that a reaction is inevitable.

The plan for a Fourth of July celebration published in several papers, led on by one of our city Sunday Schools, is of such a nature that it may be fairly regarded as the complete blossoming of this rage for Sunday School exhibition.

The plan in a few words, consists of an invitation to as many Sunday School girls in the State, (boys are too unmanageable for the programme,) that can by any means come to San Francisco—Roman Catholic, Jew, Protestant, all—and unite with *the* Sunday School in a celebration of the Fourth of July. The expenses of coming and going, of course, will be made up by the glory of the occasion. At an early hour, 7 1-2 o'clock, the children are expected to be at the pavillion; in due course of time they are to form the crowning feature of the day—tableaux of Goddesses, Seasons, States, and sundry "Excelsior" representations, all of which are to parade the streets in cars, the "untableauxed" to go afoot. The occasion will wind up with fire works, perhaps a dance.

We have not a word to say on the plan proposed, except that it seems too Napoleonic in its proportions; we mention it simply as an instance showing the excess to which Sabbath School festivals can be carried.—A fair sight of it is all that is wanted to prove the necessity of doing something to tie down the tendencies to extravagance and evil, in Sunday School festivals. So far as we have learned, none of the schools have as yet accepted the invitation; several have voted not to attend; one or two refuse to take any notice of the request. There is no need for us to say whether the invitation ought or ought not to be accepted. As a Sabbath School arrangement, there is already a strong feeling against it, it seems too much of a load to carry at once, and yet it seems to us no more than a legitimate result of many, many festivals which have similar programmes, only not so much of it. We are not sorry to see the beginning of the reaction.

The object of our remarks is to fasten the idea strongly, that the object of the Sabbath School is not to afford pastime and play, but instruction from the word of God which will redound, under the divine blessing, to the conversion of youth.

The College of California.

The Regular Annual Examination of the various classes in the College School, commenced last week, June 11th. The pupils in all the branches of English study, acquitted themselves well. Those in the higher geography and grammar, showed careful study and training.

The class in Cæsar gave proof of diligence and thoroughness, as far as they had gone. The accuracy of the pupils in parsing and construction, elicited the approbation of those who witnessed the examination.

That, however, which gave the fullest interest and importance to this anniversary, was the

Commencement of the College Proper.

Seven young men were examined for the first Freshman Class, *i e*, Janes, Johnston, Lyle, Emerson, Howard, Daly, and Y'banez; and we express ourselves but moderately, when we say, that no class, as a whole, ever entered any college better prepared.

In Cicero, the class passed a long, rigid, and satisfactory examination. The great point of excellence with them, was their thoroughness in grammar. It would astonish many college classes of the East to witness such familiarity with the grammar by academicians. It is an easy matter to translate the Latin into English—a smattering of a few rules can enable one to show off to some advantage in translating—but to tell off the grammar, and to understand it, is another thing.

The Trustees have acted wisely in setting a high standard for their classes, and in adhering to it. The young men from the interior, who were informed that they were not sufficiently advanced to enter the present class, ought to be stimulated to prepare themselves, so that when they apply again, they will thank the Trustees for compelling them to make a beginning, which will enable them to go through college to the best advantage. It is not a waste of time to spend one year more, if need be, in a thorough preparation.

On Tuesday, the class in Colburn's Arithmetic, Algebra, Rhetoric, Natural Philosophy, and other branches, were examined, and gave good account of themselves.

Wednesday was a great day. The Geometry class, taught by Mr. Rowell, reflected credit, not only upon themselves, but upon their teacher as well.

The examination that crowned the whole as a great success, consisted of two classes in Xenophon. The Anabasis was never better handled and mastered by beginners, than by the candidates for college rank last Wednesday. It was a splendid effort. If this specimen of scholarship is any index of future attainments on the part of these young men, the friends of the College of California may well feel proud in pointing to such representatives of their college. The examination of these classes was conducted by the Principal of the school; and after him, Rev. Mr. Willey, Rev. Mr. Lacy, Mr. F. Billings, and Mr. Livingston, of the *Alta*, and other vistors, took them in hand, and propounded questions, to all of which answers were given which showed the class off to greater advantage still. Thus ended the examination which organized the first Freshman Class of the College of California. May all succeeding classes follow as illustriously in the footsteps of their predecessors.

In the afternoon of the same day, the French Class, under Mr. Des Rochers, was examined, the questions being propounded, and answers given, in French. Declamations, by the younger scholars, were delivered the same afternoon. The speakers did their best to win the handsome prizes, which were the gift of a member of the Board, Mr. Billings, to the best speakers; of these, three were allowed to the juveniles, and six to the higher classes. The successful orators were Masters Mattox, Levy, and Andrews. It is due to the other speakers of Wednesday afternoon, to say, that they puzzled the committee not a little in their distribution of the prizes; four others deserved premiums about as much as those who got them. At the close of the Rhetorical exercises, the Principal, Professor I. H. Brayton, made a few feeling and appropriate remarks.

The average attendance of the pupils had been sixty; and relations of a friendly character had existed between scholars and teachers, and it is to be hoped they will continue ever the same.

A member of the Board, Rev. Mr. Willey, next addressed the school, and earnestly, though kindly, counselled the members of the institution to be more punctual in attendance, and more attentive and pains-taking in their recitations, and deportment towards each other. He administered wholesome advice respecting neatness in dress, and propriety in all those habits which mark at once the well-bred and intelligent. The prosperity and character of the Institution depended a great deal on them; and with such timely and truly appropriate remarks, ended the session, the most interesting yet witnessed, of the Institution.

Thursday morning was devoted to the Commencement exercises of the College.—The Presbyterian church was filled at an early hour. We sincerely regret that we were not present to participate in the opening exercises. We arrived just in time to hear the last of the declamations, by F. G. Williams; as we saw him on the platform, he looked like one at home. His articulation was so distinct, that not a word was lost; his manner was easy, animated, and natural; and as he passed off the stage, we felt certain he had won a prize; or else, if any of his competitors were ahead of such a speaker, we doubly regretted having missed really superior performances. The prizes were awarded as follows: Second Division, first prize, Webster's Unabridged, to Charles A. Low, Marysville; second prize, to Owen D. Mitchell, Stockton; First Division, first prize, to George Chase, Brooklyn; second prize, to George A. Atwood, San Francisco. The other speakers were Lowell J. Hardy, Oakland; W. D. Harwood, Oakland; C. W. Pauly, Marysville; Douglass F. Fowler, Oakland; Frank Courtis, San Francisco; James A. Dye, Red Bluff; John R. Glascock, Oakland; Marcus P. Wiggin, Alameda; E. D. Lewelling, San Lorenzo; F. N. Pauly, Marysville; George E. Sherman, Colusi. The oratorical talent displayed on this occasion, justly places the college school as first in the State, for the drill and training necessary for an accomplishment so rare and difficult.

Next came the young men of the Freshman Class, with orations of their own composition. The first on the list was Elijah Janes, of Oakland; but owing to ill-health, he was not able to appear. Thomas C. Johnston, of Alamo, next in order, made the opening speech; subject—"Influence of the Press." The charm of this speaker was, a freedom from all affectation in his manner, and the total absence of the sophmeric in his piece. The subject was a difficult one to handle, especially for an inexperienced writer, and all were therefore the more pleased at the just discrimination, the unpretentious style, as well as at the able effort of the young gentleman. His manner, all in all, was perhaps not so magnetic as some of the rest, but considering that he was the ice-breaker, he richly merited the prize which was awarded him.

Albert F. Lyle, of San Francisco, followed. Subject—"Human Progress, its hindrances, its helps, and its goal." The subject covered too much ground. It involved too much the general history of the world; it compelled the speaker to take hurried glances at the theological, political, social, civil relations of society, together with the humanizing influences of art, science, etc., without stopping long enough to carry home a single point. The address was not of that compact and logical nature it would have been had it been limited to one leading idea. Yet some of the historical points of the address were well wrought and clinched, and his allusion to mind conquering matter was fine.

Lyle's manner and appearance is that of the real orator—cool, commanding, and strong. His voice is equal to his thoughts for power and flexibility, and is kept under good control. The hearty applause of the audience as he left the stage was his palm.

The third speaker was Jose M. Y'banez, of Aconcagua, Chili. Subject—"The Republic of Chili." Five years ago Y'banez was a total stranger to the English language; all that he has learned of it he has learned in that school, and now for elegance of diction, force of expression, and purity of accent, he is second to none of his companions. In the choice of his subject he was fortunate. In it his soul felt an interest—the love of country stirred in him for utterance, and found it. The arrangement, thoughts, language, all fitted together handsomely, and as a whole the oration perhaps made a better impression than any other. The manner of Y'banez is that of a master—both of himself and his audience. In fact, it is hard to suggest many improvements in the performances of the South American.

The committee awarded Y'banez prize No. 2; we were sure he had won the first.

After Y'banez, Mr. D. L. Emerson, of Oakland, delivered his oration on "The True Man." The superlative precision of his words and sentences so affected his delivery as to render it painful to listen to him. His address, as a composition, had some merits, but unfortunately failed to be appreciated, owing to the defect referred to.

Mr. Charles Volney Howard was the next speaker. Theme—"Continued necessity for the Union." The politicians have so hackneyed this subject and worn it threadbare, we felt uneasy for young Howard when he came forward as the advocate for the "Union." The subject, however, was well conceived and arranged, and so heartily did the speaker enter into it, that he soon carried all before him. It was not a Union speech, made up for somebody's election or defeat, but the expression of a pure and youthful enthusiasm. Howard lacked the polish of Y'banez, or the occasional fire of Lyle, but in plain, earnest talk, free from any mannerism or tone of the inexperienced speaker, he excelled the rest, and therefore won the highest prize.

The closing speech was by James Daly, who had for his subject "The March of Intellect." This was perhaps the best composition of the occasion—suggestive, chaste, well timed. The closing paragraph was brilliant, indeed eloquent. Daly is a good thinker, and is not in want for words to express his thoughts. As a speaker, he lacked animation. His countenance did not change once all through his speech. A dozen times he might have thrilled his audience to round applause if he had only fired up his sentences; but his imperturbable manner proved fatal to the power of really a most capital oration. Another time we hope Daly will do himself justice.

As a whole the speaking of the young men was certainly of a high order, and justly elicited the unqualified approval of all who heard them. If for the coming four years as great improvement shall characterize their anniversary performances, as this has been from previous ones, we surely shall not ask for better orators than those we can rear on our own soil.

Hon. Sherman Day addressed the College Class on their admission in remarks full of sound, practical, and well expressed advice. What he said on the right of the Faculty and Trustees to *govern* the College, we guess will not be forgotten for many a long day.

After the benediction by Rev. Dr. Anderson, the public were invited to the College grove to partake of the Commencement Collation, provided by the ladies of Oakland. It was a fine affair, and for which they deserved and received many thanks.

After meats, fruits, etc., had well nigh disappeared, loud calls were made for Billings' "flow of soul." We have never known him to fail yet. The impromptu response was worthy of him and the occasion. After him, Prof. Durant introduced by a few telling remarks the financial agent, Rev. A. H. Myers, who at once went to work in earnest. He opened his subscription book, and in five minutes the following sums were pledged: Prof. Durant, $500; Frederick Billings, $500; E. McLean, $500; C. A. Ely, $500; G. M. Blake, ten acres of land adjoining the College site, and $100; Dr. Anderson, $100; Rev. E. S. Lacy, $100; W. C. Rowell, $100; and J. W. Knox, $100.

Thus ended the first commencement day of the College of California, a day long to be remembered, and a day prophetic of success to an institution, around which are centering the hopes, the affections, the living piety of thousands on this golden coast.

The Ladies need your Help.

The Ladies, on whom rests the burden of furnishing a Christian Home for the Sailors visiting our port, are straitened for want of means. It is no desirable office, to go from door to door to sell a ticket for a festival, however noble and worthy the object.—Men shrink from it, and yet ladies venture to do this unpleasant work. Some call them beggars. They are not beggars. It is not for themselves they ask or work, but for others; if they come to you therefore, listen pleasantly to their appeal—encourage their hearts by friendly responses. A festival will be held to night in the building of the Sansome Hook and Ladder Company, for the benefit of the Sailor's Home. If you are a man, go or do something to help those brave women who are toiling, as you little know how, for the good of others.

The Dead brought Home.

The remains of Henry Meredith and Richard N. Snowden, jr., have recently been interred—the former in Nevada, the latter in Sacramento. Both fell in the encounter with the Indians at Pyramid Lake, Utah, May 12th. One of them we knew well; a high minded, upright, and in his profession, a successful young man. Mr. Meredith ranked among the foremost at the bar where he was known, and for years past had set his mark for a seat in Congress. His close attention to business, his entire freedom from the "fast" and fatal habits and vices which ruin thousands of our young men, together with his successful ventures in Washoe, had secured for him a handsome fortune. Few looked forward with as sanguine hopes to a brilliant future. His friends shared his hopes with equal enthusiasm. His death ends all. He fell a victim to misguided zeal and courage. In company with others, he armed himself to avenge the massacre of Williams by the Indians. The Indians had first suffered at the hands of the whites. It is their nature to wreak indiscriminate vengeance; they did it, and for doing it, a party of one hundred men marched against them to punish them. The result was announced in the fatal and disastrous surprise which broke them down and sent them flying to their mining camps; the dead were left on the field. One by one they have been carried away and buried, and last week Snowden and Meredith were followed to the grave with military honors and other expressions of public sorrow. We deplore their fate, yet so it is; the wretches who provoke Indian massacres, are not the ones who suffer; the innocent bear the punishment—their lives pay the forfeit.

Mrs. C. W. Pond.

The death of Mrs. C. W. Pond is a loss, not only to the family circle, but to our church and the whole community of Downieville. If we judged with worldly wisdom, we could not be reconciled; our lament would be, "upon whom can the mantle of our sister rest;" who will effectually aid the Lord's work; who will watch, pray and labor for the prosperity of Zion as did she?

We feel it due to the cause of Christ that we should give a brief record of her life and death. We feel that a death, so abounding with Christian faith and consolation, belongs not to us alone; that the dying of one of God's precious ones must teach the beauty of a Christian's death.

Mrs. Pond, a daughter of the Rev. Richard Woodhull and Mrs. Sarah Woodhull, formerly of Thomaston, now of Bangor, Maine, was born at Thomaston, January 29th, 1832. She was married in 1852 to Rev. Mr. Pond, and sailed from New York in November of the same year, in the ship Trade Wind, they forming part of the little band of missionaries that landed on our shores in February, 1853.

Since her foot first pressed the soil of California, she has faithfully labored for God. San Francisco was the first field of operation, and since the Fall of 1855, Downieville. Though frail of body, earnest zeal and faithful service have ever characterized her life among us. No where has she been found wanting. Every plan of good has secured her hearty favor and countenance. Her influence and labors have not simply been confined to her own church, but have been cheerfully given to our sister church whenever needed. She labored for *Christ*, and wherever His work presented, it was done. Souls were given her as the seal of her faithfulness.

Mrs. Pond early dedicated herself to God. She early exhibited a thoughtful mind, though her conversion did not take place till about her sixteenth year. Her's was not a startling experience, but a gradual passage into the knowledge of Christ. A deep distrust of self has marked her whole Christian course. Never have we met with one who exerted so strong an influence for her Savior, and yet did it so unconsciously, counting whatever was done as still below the standard of Christian duty. The love that thinketh no evil, that endureth all things, that never faileth, was the oil that fed the lamp, which was kept trimmed and burning.

Her life presented a constant battling for progress in the divine life. A deep conviction of sin possessed her soul during the past winter—at times almost amounting to despair. It was evidently God's work of preparation. We feel that the last few months of her life witnessed rapid strides in the heavenly path. A heavenly temper pervaded her deportment; a heavenly calm rested on her brow. "Holiness unto the Lord" was written thereon. In reviewing our whole knowledge of her beautiful life, we can only say, "An Angel from the Lord was among us, and we knew it not."

Thursday morning, May 31st, she breakfasted with her family in apparent health—cheerful in spirits, with no sign of disease. In less than an hour she was seized with violent neuralgic pains, whose violence abated not with all that art could suggest. Their force was only spent when the nervous system was wholly prostrated, and then death began his work.

The rich experience of her death-bed—let it speak for itself. On Friday evening, the Doctor told her that her recovery was doubtful. She received his words in perfect calmness, remarking, "I am glad you told me, as you always have told me the truth. I have been a very unworthy servant of Jesus." Shortly after, she expressed herself thus to her husband: "Jesus is all to me; He will do all things well. I am perfectly happy." Then again: "Jesus comes nearer and nearer, the farther one goes into the dark valley. There is no one like Jesus." To a friend: "I must die, but God is with me. Christ is the best friend when one comes to die." Throughout the night her pains continued with unceasing violence. About 3 A. M., of Saturday, she repeated in faint, tremulous tones, "When I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

On Saturday morning she was thought to be very near her end. She expressed a desire for the administration of the Sacrament before her departure. It was a beautifully solemn occasion to behold her on the threshold of heaven, looking into the face of Jesus, and desiring amid the agonies of her pained body to testify her love to the Savior once more on earth. Her husband remarking, "This is the last time, Carrie, we shall drink this cup together on earth," she interrupted with, "We shall drink it new with Him in our Father's kingdom." Though she longed to depart, she manifested perfect resignation to God's will, saying, "I am willing to live or to die, as God wills." At another time, "I wait God's will to lay down this poor, infirm body. I trust I wait patiently."

She revived about 12 M., appearing much stronger for some hours. All that came to her bedside had some token of her love and care—exhortation to the Christian to meet her in heaven; to impenitent friends, tender entreaty to perform duty.

To one, who inquired, "Do you feel that Jesus is by your side?" She replied, "Yes; He is here." Shortly after she uttered, "Only waiting God's good time." Towards the close of the afternoon, the beautiful hymn, "I shall be satisfied," was read to her. She listened with eager ear, repeating at its close, "Oh! how sweet."

Her little ones were then brought to her, and in sweet, low tones she repeated very distinctly to her little son, "I am going to see Jesus; I want you to be good, so as to come and see mamma." Then to her little Helen, drawn close to her face, "My sweet baby; my own sweet baby." Not a tear dimmed her eye as she spoke—only a tender smile rested on her face.

Saturday, 6 P. M., gives us the last expression of her religious trust. A friend inquiring how she felt, she replied, "Oh! I feel that God has been *good* to me. God is leading me through the dark valley.—Jesus is all sufficient. He comes nearer and nearer."

Shortly after she sank into a stupor. She continued in it throughout the night. As morning advanced, the stupor grew deeper; her breathing more rapid and labored.

The gray dawn of a Sabbath morn streamed into the room as we drew aside the curtain to give more air to the dying one. As the morning light grew brighter, and stole down the mountain side, it rested on a form in which life simply flickered. Before the hills were flushed with rosy light, she was in heaven.

The first Sabbath of summer entered her on an Eternal Sabbath which has no rising or setting light. S. C. H.

DOWNIEVILLE, June 7th, 1860.

Churches and Ministers.

REV. T. E. TAYLOR is preaching with great acceptance to the Presbyterian Church in Columbia. We are glad to learn that the climate of California is proving beneficial to his health, and the prospect is he will remain in this State as a permanent laborer.

BROOKLYN.—Quite an interest exists in this place in regard to church building. Till recently there has been only occasional preaching; now three ministers regularly officiate. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Baptists, are building, and ere long our neighbors will not lack accommodations for worship on the Sabbath. Rev. G. Pierson, M.D., is much encouraged, and expects soon to organize a Presbyterian Church in this place.

GRASS VALLEY.—The Methodist and Congregational churches have come out in new dresses. The former have not only repainted and refurnished the church, but have also freed the parsonage from debt.

A committee of three, self constituted, have done wonders in repairing and improving the Congregational Church. Before they were aware, the cost of their undertaking amounted to about $900. A steel bell (600 lbs.) was bought and placed in the tower. Owing to a defect in it, it is to be replaced by a much larger one. Inside and out, the building has been repainted, a new fence built, and other improvements, which place the church in a very snug condition. The money has been raised by actual subscriptions, and not a cent by festival or public collection. We like this way of squaring up accounts—a straight-forward, manly, out-and-out donation, and done with it. It frets no man's self respect, and saves woman a world of care and trouble. We congratulate the young men who succeeded in this enterprise, and the Society in having such young men.

WELCH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN NORTH SAN JUAN.—The pastor of this church, Rev. J. J. Powell, reports a decided religious interest among its members. It already numbers nineteen, and several are expected to unite with it at their next communion. Bro. Powell is about to make a missionary visit to all the Welch communities in the northern mines, and has promised us a report of his observations.

MARYSVILLE.—The splendid edifice of the Presbyterians in Marysville will be finished and dedicated some time in July. When completed, it will rank as one of our finest churches in the State.

Literary Notices.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY. A concise elementary treatise on the Sun, Planets, Satellites and Comets. By O. M. Mitchell, L. L. D., Director of the Cincinnatti and Dudley Observatories. Sold by A. Roman, Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

This volume is the production of the most eloquent, as well as one of the most scientific astronomers living. We could transfer pages of it into our columns, of thrilling interest, abounding not only with mere statement of facts, enunciation of scientific laws and researches, but glowing eloquence. Those who have made Astronomy a study, will peruse this book with sustained interest to the end; those who have paid but little attention to it, will find themselves sharing the enthusiasm of a man who delights to lead them into new worlds, to behold glories and splendors ever new and unfolding. It is a work that may either be read or studied.

ADVENTURES AND OBSERVATIONS on the West Coast of Africa, and its Islands. by Rev. Charles W. Thomas, Chaplain to the African Squadron in 1855-57, with illustrations from original drawings. Sold by A. Roman, Montgomery Block, San Francisco.

We learn from the preface that the chapters which form this volume were prepared originally for the "Southern Christian Advocate." The aim of the author is to contribute something toward correcting prevailing errors respecting the Colonies of civilized blacks, and the state of Christian Missions on the West Coast, and increase an interest in the salvation of benighted Africa. It is quite a readable book—and nothing more.

THE HISTORY OF METHODISM, in two volumes, by Abel Stevens, D. D. Sold by Allen & Spier, San Francisco.

We are not surprised that the work has already reached its twentieth thousand. It is a history that will take rank with the best written histories of the day. It is written in a liberal spirit, and the history of Methodism is considered not as a sectarian but as a general religious movement, reaching to most of the Protestantism of England and America. This comprehensive view is sustained, till the movement is finally "reduced into sectarian organizations." This history has an interest not only to Armenians, but also to Calvinists, for in this great movement they have their chief characters in Whitfield, the Countess of Hnntingdon, Howel Harris, Berridge, Venn, Romaine, Madan, as the Armenians have theirs in the Wesleys, Grimshaw, Fletcher, etc.

The work will terminate with the centennary celebration of Methodism in 1839, a period prior to the sectional disputes which divided the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The second volume ends with the death of Wesley, and is "the fullest Life and Times" of the great Apostle of Methodism yet published.

No one can read this work of Dr. Stevens without giving full weight to his remark—"I have not written for Methodists alone, but to meet, so far as I have been able, an acknowledged want of the literary and religious commonwealths at large."

HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND, condensed from the standard work of Reid & Killen, by Rev. Samuel D. Alexander. Sold by Allen & Spier, Union Bookstore, 148 Clay street, San Francisco.

This work was undertaken by the author at the suggestion of his brother, the late J. Addison Alexander, D.D., and it is enough to say of it, that the *Princeton Review* awards it high praise, and commends it to the perusal of all who are interested in the early history and struggles of the church in that stronghold of Papacy, Ireland. It will fill a niche in many a library.

Attack on the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

A most wanton as well as cowardly and malicious attack appeared in the San Francisco *Herald*, of Tuesday last, against one of the best conducted and useful institutions of this city, the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

The onslaught is made by one who signs himself "Humanity." The conductors of the *Herald* have done themselves no credit in publishing such outrageous slanders, and *lending the paper* as the medium of a spleen, transparently mean, without first enquiring whether there was any ground for the charges or not. The *Alta*, of yesterday, completely exposes the hypocricy of "Humanity," as well as refutes, by direct facts, all his lying statements. In conclusion, it says:

There are other circumstances connected with this affair that go to show that a studious effort is being made to injure the standing of the Orphan Asylum and its managers. Some pretended philanthropist has written two anonymous letters, dated the 13th instant, one directed to the President, and the other to the Trustees of the Asylum, in which shameful charges are made.

We have only to add, that every story that has heretofore been set on foot, detrimental in the slightest degree to the conductors of the Orphan Asylum, has been found, after careful investigation, to be totally devoid of truth. In the same category will this effort at detraction on the part of "Humanity," as well as the anonymous letters referred to, in due season, find a permanent place.

Letter from Rev. M. Kellogg.

NEW YORK CITY, May 15th, 1860.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—I must try to give you, according to promise, some account of the May meetings in this city. These anniversaries of the great Benevolent Societies are worth attending, and studying, in spite of long reports, read by persistent secretaries, and of the inevitable admixture of dull speeches. If one were to sit through all the meetings, there would be too little strength left in him to tell anything about them; it would be worse than the overland stage journey, from San Francisco to St. Louis. Some of the most important meetings came two or three deep, making it impossible to attend all. To report anything minutely, is out of the question. I can only sketch, and sum up from my own point of view; hoping not to trench on the province of your regular correspondent.

Anniversary week opened, properly, on Sabbath evening, May 5th, when discourses were delivered by Dr. Hague, President Fisher, Rev. T. S. Hastings, and others.—On Monday the chief interest, for me, was in the Seminary exercises, at Mercer street church. A large class graduated, of whom I hope you will, some time, see one or more in California. The speaking was good.—Dr. Skinner pronounced the Faculty's farewell, in his characteristic way. It will not be his fault, if the departing Theologues do not remember the whole duty of a christian man and minister.

Tuesday evening brought a distracting programme. The American Tract Society had, among its speakers, Drs. Fuller and Scudder. The American and Foreign Christian Union was addressed by Drs. Parker and Kirk, and by a converted Roman Catholic, a Missionary of the Society, at the west. Mr. Chiniquay's colony, in Illinois, excites much interest here, especially among the O. S. Presbyterians, into whose hands the chief care of the enterprise is providentially thrown. The same evening, the Rev. Dr. Phelps, of the Andover Theological Seminary, gave the annual address, before the Congregational Union. It was admirable, throughout—one of the richest treats of the week. His theme, "The relation of the Ministry to the masses," called forth no denominational attitude, and none was assumed. The address is one to be procured and read by all preachers of the gospel. The afternoon of that day was devoted to Sunday School meetings, in various churches. Dr. Adams' where I looked in, was crowded with children. The Sunday School cause has a strong hold on the sympathies of christian men and women in this city. Mission schools are multiplied, and vigorously sustained.

On Wednesday morning came the business meeting of the American Tract Society. A sudden adjournment cut short the expected oratorical contest. In the afternoon, I was present at the annual meeting of the Union Theological Seminary. President Fisher was called to the chair. Interesting histories were rehearsed, and pleasant associations renewed. Mr. Mills, formerly a missionary in Ceylon, and now President elect of Oahu College, is soon to go out to the Islands; I hope you will see him, on the way. The report from California, was received. Our many graduates now out on the farther shore, may be sure that they are warmly remembered. Appropriate obituary notices were read, in memory of the departed McElroy and Grant. In the evening, I attended the meeting of the American Home Missionary Society, a Society which California has reason to love. The large audience testified to an undiminished interest in this noble cause. Able addresses were made by Messrs. Hastings, of this city; Manning, of Boston; and R. W. Clark, of Brooklyn. The spirit of the meeting was fraternal and cheering. President Woolsey is president of the Society for the ensuing year.

On Thursday morning, that noble institution, the American Bible Society, held its anniversary, in the Academy of Music, which was well filled, by a deeply interested audience. President Fisher, Rev. Geo. Richards, and others, were speakers. At the same time, a large congregation was gathered elsewhere, to hear Drs. Tyng, D. C. Eddy, and Kirk, on behalf of the American Tract Society, of Boston. This Society is moving with a cautious, but prompt step, and seems to be gaining strength among "conservative" men. Its issues already find a wide circulation. Dr. Tyng spoke again, in the evening, at the "Congregational Collation;" where, also, Drs. A. D. Smith, and Hague, while proclaiming an unswerving loyalty to their respective churches, showed how large is the "Unity of the Spirit." Drs. Thompson, Budington, and Storrs, represented the Congregationalists.

On Friday morning, the anniversaries were most worthily concluded, by a meeting for the A. B. C. F. M., at Dr. Adams' church. Returned missionaries spoke with great interest and power; among whom I may be allowed to name the Rev. Daniel Lindley, from South Africa. He is a veteran, of twenty-five years' active and successful service; one of those men whose memory will be dear to the churches. I was sorry not to see our excellent friend, a still older veteran, Mr. Emerson, from the Sandwich Islands. He had gone to Boston, and to his New Hampshire home—nearly thirty years unseen. These quiet, patient men, who go abroad, without dreaming that they must be called "heroes;" who toil in faith and perseverance; willing to be exiles, if need be, for their work's sake—these are the men whom, even while they live, we may begin to honor, whose christian devotedness we may humbly try to imitate.

Sabbath evening, a farewell meeting was held for Dr. H. M. Scudder, who goes back to India. He is a great favorite with the Dutch Church, in whose service he is; and the great marble edifice on Fifth Avenue, was filled to overflowing. His address was very animated and forcible. The son inherits the fire of the father; and what that is, I have proof, in that dear christian family in a California town I wot of, whose son, and now, alas, only child, is fitting to go on a foreign mission, because Dr. John Scudder planted the missionary purpose in his boyish soul.

I need not give a formal summing up.—The May meetings, this year, have been interesting; yet they seem to have lost something of their old power. Fewer pilgrims come from the country, than in former days. I think we all miss the old Broadway Tabernacle, whose place no one building supplies. I am afraid that some of the choicest men are tired of platform oratory, and refuse to appear. "Sensation" speaking has done some harm. About the radical reform meetings, I cannot report. I did not go to hear the incomparable, one-sided Wendell Phillips, nor yet, any of the petticoat orators.

On the whole, I draw encouragement from the "tone" of the week. The christian column is moving forward. Let the friends of Christ, in California, do their part, and work in faith and hope. K.

Ecclesiastical.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have the following intelligence:

General Assembly, N. S.

FOURTH DAY, May 21st.—Rev. Dr. Nelson, of St. Louis, was appointed preacher on Home Missions for next year. Rev. Dr. Chester, of Buffalo, alternate.

The report of the Special Committee on the demission of the ministry was taken from the docket.

Elder P. F. Smith, of Philadelphia, opposed the adoption of the report.

Elder Mason, of Milwaukee, said that the true question is, whether it is competent for a minister to demit his office without deposition.

Dr. Clark, of New York, said if he understood the last speaker, he said that it was not competent to demit a minister without deposition. After some further remarks, he moved that all that part of the report relating to ordination be stricken out.

Dr. Allen said that to contend that a man who had abandoned the work of the ministry could not give up his office or be demitted, was an absurdity. It has a bad influence upon the education for the ministry. People see ministers in banks, in stores and in various business, and say we don't desire to give money to educate any more such ministers. If to demit such should cut down the number of our ministers, be it so. I shall never vote for a report that ties men to the ministry who do nothing in the work.

Dr. Hatfield read the declaration of a former Assembly, declaring that a minister cannot demit except by deposition, and showed that Dr. Clark's amendment, while reaffirming that action, declared that ministers could demit without deposition.

Rev. Mr. Darling renewed the motion to commit to the Committee on the Polity of the Church.

At length the question on commitment was taken—ayes, 65; nays, 75.

Dr. Wisner called for the previous question.

The call was seconded and sustained.

The amendment of Dr. Clark was lost, and the original report adopted.

Rev. S. T. Seelye moved a reconsiderstion, pending which, the Assembly adjourned.

FIFTH DAY, May 22d.—The Assembly met at nine o'clock, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises.

Rev. Dr. Williams, missionary among the Dacotah Indians, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Church Extension be, and they are hereby instructed to extend aid to no church which has among its members one or more communicants who are slaveholders; and that they instruct those whom they may send out as evangelists to receive to the communion of the churches which they may form no person who is known to be a slaveholder.

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

Some time was then spent in listening to accounts of the various religious bodies with which the General Assembly is in correspondence.

Dr. Allen read the report of the Society for the Education of the Ministry, which was accompanied by a series of resolutions.

Rev. Dr. Brainard spoke at length on the plan, and Dr. Mills, the Moderator, having

called Dr. Allen to the chair, replied to Dr B.'s remarks.

EIGHTH DAY, May 25th.—The Assembly to-day referred the whole plan of education for the ministry to a permanent committee, with the addition to their number of Rev. A. Barnes and Drs. Huntington and Allen, to report missionary changes to the next Assembly.

Dr. W. Adams, of New York, and three others, were appointed delegates to the Edinburg Convention, to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Presbyterianism.

The Special Committee on Home Missions recommended printing 5,000 copies of the report presented two days since by Dr. Stearns, and the appointment of a committee of ten to confer with a committee, each to be invited to meet them, from the five New England Associations, with which the Assembly is in correspondence.

The Committee on Mileage reported receipts sufficient to pay in full the bills rendered by the members of the Assembly.

We have not yet received the report of Dr. Stearns.

We regret that the reports of the sixth and seventh days have failed to reach us for this week's issue.

General Assembly, O. S.

FIFTH DAY, May 22d.—The Committee on the Commentary question, Rev. Dr. Baird, Chairman, reported.

Resolved, That the request contained in the memorial for the appointment of a special committee of the friends of the object from the various parts of the Church to consider this subject and report at a subsequent Assembly be granted.

Dr. Krebs and Dr. Thornwell spoke on opposite sides on the report on the Board of Missions.

On the Overture from the Presbytery of Cincinnati, on dancing, the following report was made:

To the first question, viz: Are social dances and private theatricals included among the sins forbidden by the 7th commandment? they make the following reply: That whilst the pleasures of the ball-room and the theater are primarily intended by the "dancings and stage plays" forbidden, the spirit of the prohibition extends to all kindred amusements which are calculated to awaken thoughts and feelings inconsistent with the 7th commandment, as explained by the Saviour.

To the second question, viz:

Is it the duty of the church sessions to *exercise discipline* upon those members of the church who send their children to dancing schools, or who give and attend dancing parties; and if so, ought such discipline be carried to the extent of exclusion from the sacraments, where other means fail of producing reformation? the Assembly answer that, whilst we regard the practice of promiscuous social dancing by members of the church as a mournful inconsistency, and the giving of parties (for such dancing) on the part of the heads of Christian families, as tending to compromise their religious profession, and the sending of their children by Christian parents to the dancing school as a sad error in family discipline, yet we think that the session of each church is fully competent to decide when discipline is necessary, and the extent to which it should be administered.

Interesting addresses were made on the report of Missions by Rev. S. Matoon, of Siam, Rev. L. Janvier, of Lodiana, and Rev. J. C. Boynton, of the Choctaw Missions.

The report was adopted.

Amongst the visitors present this afternoon was noticed the distinguished Frederick Douglas in the gallery. Father Chiniquy is here, and expects to lecture to the French residents.

The Committee on Systematic Benevolence asked for an enlargement of that Committee. Revs. Messrs. S. J. Baird, DeLancey, Dickson, and J. T. L. Preston, were accordingly added.

General Conference M. E. Church.

BUFFALO, May 22.—There are two extreme parties here—one from the border, resisting all attempts to change the rule, and one in the North, in favor of cutting off all slaveholders. Between the two, stands what is confessedly the conservative party, in favor of a rule against mercenary slaveholding, but not for absolute prohibition. The report of the majority, it is claimed, is the true conservative doctrine of the Church.

I have heard within a day or two that the report of the majority is not unacceptable to a portion, at least, of the border, so that even if it is adopted, there may be no such secession as some of the Baltimore delegates threaten.

The Committee on Temperance this morning presented an able report, to which were appended five resolutions. In the first, it is declared to be the duty of every minister of the Church to preach special sermons on the subject. The second urges the membership to co-operate with all proper efforts to sustain and enforce the laws on the subject. The third recommends that, in view of the fact that almost all liquors are adulterated, the officers of the Church be advised to procure domestic wines for sacramental purposes. The fourth disapproves the use of ale, beer, etc. The fifth advises against the renting of rooms to be used in the traffic, or the selling of grain to be manufactured into liquor.

The Select Committee, to whom was referred the question of divorce and remarriage, presented a report which closed with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Conference, that the marriage contract can only be dissolved by a violation of the seventh commandment, or death.

The resolution was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. It will doubtless pass, but not without opposition.

Another memorial on the centenary of American Methodism was received, requesting the Conference to recommit the report presented on that subject a few days ago, in order that the memorialists—Rev. Dr. Bangs and others—might present testimony in their possession showing that the centenary will occur in 1866, and not the present year. This paper was referred.

Dr. Davidson, of Indiana, now offered a resolution, that when the reports on slavery come up to-morrow, the vote be taken by ayes and nays, without debate, which was voted down by a large majority.

MAY 23.—At eight o'clock this morning, a half hour before the opening of the session, every seat and all the available standing room in the hall, was occupied. From every State in the Union, almost, there are visitors. Distinguished D. D.'s of the M. E. Church South are interested lookers-on, hoping, doubtless, to reap some advantage from the anticipated rupture. In this expectation, I think it rather probable that they may be disappointed. The more the majority report is examined, and the better it is understood, the less objectionable it appears to the more moderate men of the border. I was informed last night that the minority have polled their strength, and ascertained that two-thirds of the General Conference will vote against the new rule.

Mr. Marlay presented a memorial from the official meeting of Raper Chapel, in Dayton, Ohio, praying the General Conference not to change the rule on Slavery.

Also, a memorial from Rev. J. F. Wright, relating to Wilberforce University.

Dr. Curry presented a memorial signed by sixty members of the Genesee Conference asking for a thorough investigation of the Nazarite movement in said Conference.

Peter Cartwright presented a memorial complaining of the New York Book Agents, in relation to some business transactions. It was referred to a special committee of seven.

At ten o'clock the order of the day was taken up—the reports on Slavery. The Secretary read the proposed new Chapter and rule, and Dr. Kingsley moved their adoption. A dozen voices seconded the motion.

Dr. Kingsley said he did not intend at this time to make an argument. He and those with whom he acted were ready to vote now; but if this was not the will of the minority, they were ready to go into the discussion. He spoke earnestly in favor of a calm, christian and brotherly discussion of the subject, with as little excitement as was possible under the circumstances.

Rev. P. Combe, of Philadelphia, then took the floor, in opposition to the majority report. He commenced with the question: What is the real question at issue in this controversy? On the other side it will be affirmed that the real question is, whether mercenary slaveholding shall be allowed in the Church; but he held that it was whether simple slaveholding should be made a test of membership.—*Cinn. Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL

St. Louis Dates to 28th May.

The Overland Mail arrived here Sunday, with St. Louis papers to the 28th ult.

At the Douglas meeting in New York, on Tuesday evening, the Hon. Francis B. Cutting presiding, supported by a long line of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, resolutions approving the Charleston reiteration of the Cincinnati platform; asserting the unchangeableness of Democratic principles; regretting the secession at Charleston, and pledging the vote of the State of New York for Stephen A. Douglas, were passed.

Mr. Seward has written a letter, in which he endorses the Chicago nominations.

The case of the postmaster at Louisville, is to be brought up before the Covode Committee. He was appointed through the influence of Mr. Guthrie, Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and it is charged that he deposited the receipts at a private bank, from which Mr. Guthrie borrowed. The committee pronounce this a violation of the sub-Treasury law.

A despatch from Washington says, Henry I. Johnson, of the State Department, is nominated Consul General to Constantinople.

A Shanghai circular, received, per the Persia, says, advices from Japan report Consul-General Harris' health better. This disproves the story that he is dead.

Hon. H. V. Johnson, Judge Nesbitt, Hon. A. R. Wright, and Hon. Robert McMillan, of Georgia, are all out for the Baltimore Convention and the National Democracy. Every Democratic paper in Georgia, except one, has taken the same view.

The terrific huricane, of which we have already given an account, passed over Memphis, doing considerable damage. The Gayoso house was unroofed, and otherwise seriously injured. Loss, $3,000.

One wholesome reform has been ordered in the House of Representatives. It is decreed that hereafter only those speeches which are really delivered in the House, shall be printed in the *Congressional Globe.*

Lincoln *green* has suddenly become the fashionable color in New York, since the Chicago nominations; whereat the Republicans are mightily tickled.

Elwood Fisher, one of the Trustees of the old Mail Company, has been before the Covode Investigating Committee, in relation to the California Mail Contract:

Question.—Do you know anything about the payment of any money by the steam mail line to Vanderbilt, and if so, for what purpose?

Answer.—Yes, sir; there was paid to Vanderbilt, out of the trust funds of the mail line from New York to New Orleans and Aspinwall, ten thousand dollars per month, as stated by my colleagues, Roberts and Clark, to induce him not to run a line in competition with us; they also said that the P. M. S. S. line agreed to pay him thirty thousand dollars per month more, to prevent competition on their side. This agreement lasted about three years. It was to cease the moment any competition appeared; hence it became the interest of Vanderbilt to suppress all competition, and the influence of his name and capital was relied upon to do it. I objected and protested, from first to last, against this arrangement. Under this black mail arrangement, he received about one million, five hundred thousand dollars.

The Pacific Telegraph bill was amended on the 24th, by throwing the whole job open to the highest bidder. This carries the bill back to the Senate, and if they non-concur in the amendment of the House, the latter will have to insist, or back down, and pass the bill. If they insist, and the Senate does not recede, the bill is dead. The opinion is that the House will insist.

PROSPECTS OF THE TARIFF BILL IN THE SENATE.—I understand, says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, May 13th, that Toombs, of Georgia, lately declared that his vote should not prevent the passage of the Morrill bill through the Senate. If this be true, and that fearless statesman should take ground in favor of the House bill, he could do much toward promoting the settlement of one of the most vexatious and irritating issues of the day. I trust he is bold and brave enough to do so.

Still Later.

From the *Bulletin* of last evening we have dates from St. Louis to May 31. We have room only for the news from Europe.

The steamer *Palestinne* from Queenstown, Ireland, on 17th May, brings the following tidings:

Garibaldi, with over 1,000 followers, had landed at Marsalla, in Sicily, under the fire of two Neapolitan frigates. One of Garibaldi's steamers was captured, and the other sunk. The volunteers who landed, were at the moment of the mail's departure fighting with the royal troops.

The steamer *Arabia*, with dates from Queenstown to the 20th of May, furnishes the following later news:

Intelligence relative to Garibaldi's expedition is still meagre and conflicting, but the reports generally concur in stating that he was making good progress. Some say that he had captured the most important points in Sicily except Messina and Palermo. After his landing at Masala, the Neapolitan war vessels bombarded that town, without a warning. The British vessels interposed for the protection of the British residents.

A royal announcement has been received *via* Madrid, that the King of Naples had applied for foreign intervention.

At the latest dates, Garibaldi's forces were gaining on Palermo.

A letter from Garibaldi explains that the steamers used by him were taken possession of forcibly, and not chartered. He had issued proclamations to the Romans and Neapolitans, calling on them to revolt.

Col. Medici was forwarding the preparations for a second expedition, and 6,000 volunteers had already been enrolled. It was asserted that the enormous diplomatic representation made to the Sardinian Government would decide it to prevent the departure of the second expedition.

Great agitation prevailed at Naples and Palermo.

Palmero dispatches of 15th May say that in five churches, at the termination of the mass, shouts of "*Italy forever! Liberty forever!*" were raised. In the evening the people, to the number of 10,000, assembled. The police were unable to disperse them, and the troops were called out, when they fired on the people, killing 4 and wounding 10. Several persons were arrested.

The latest accounts of Naples represent that the utmost consternation prevailed. The troops were desperate, and tumultuous manifestations were taking place. The Royal family were packing up their jewelry and valuables, and there were strong indications that a general insurrection would take place.

There was some excitement in Florence, owing to the appearance of placards in favor of the ex-Grand Duke. There were rumors of an attempt at the recovery of his power. The garrison was strengthened and the National Guard called out.

The Prussian Chambers had passed the government project for the war credit, by 315 against 21.

Russia is said to have collected at Nicolaiff a large number of transports.

The British Government issued a proclamation against enlistment for the Pope in Ireland, but does not interfere in the subscriptions for the Sicily insurgents—the law officers of the Crown not regarding it as illegal.

It was positively asserted that the French army at Rome had received orders to evacuate that city.

It was said that the Sardinian Government had ordered the garrisons of Central Italy to march rapidly towards the Pontifical Frontiers. It was reported that Gen. Lamoriciere had made a forward movement with the Papal troops, and that 5,000 Piedmontese troops had embarked from Genoa to check him.

Theodore Parker, [the celebrated Boston Reformer,] died at Florence on the 11th of May.

An influential deputation, headed by Milner Gibson, had laid before Lord Palmerston the plans for Col. Shaeffer's new telegraph line to America, *via* the Faroe Islands and Newfoundland.

The Russian Grand Duke Nicolas was on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

The Pacific Railroad bill has been recommitted to the Select Committee of the House, which is regarded as equivalent to its postponement for the present session of Congress. Reasons for thus disposing of it include the contrariety of opinions as to the proper location of the road, and the insufficiency of conditions to secure the execution of th work.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female phpsician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column: my10-1y

WOOD'S INDELIBLE INK AND STENCIL PLATES, for marking Clothing, Napkins, &c. Names cut in Roman, Old English and Script letters. Ink warranted neither to wash out nor injure the cloth. GEO. M. WOOD, Engraver, 180 Washington street, (at Tyler Bro's Bookstore.) San Francisco.
N. B.—Plate Ink and Brush, can be sent by mail to any part of the country. Send for a list of the different styles and prices.
☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards, Door Plates, &c. done in the best manner. apr6-3m

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA YELLOW Dock and Iodide of Potass is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass—admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter—removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin—cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 00 per bottle. R. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, an12-6m 143 & 145 Clay street, San Francisco.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!
McELWEE & ACKERMANN,
NEW STORE,
68 MONTGOMERY STREET.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

We are prepared to do UPHOLSTERY WORK in every branch of the trade.
McELWEE'S PATENT SPRING MATTRESSES, Box Mattresses, and all kinds of Mattresses, made to order.
Particular attention given to re-upholstering and varnishing all kinds of Furniture. je21

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 205 CLAY STREE, PLAZA.

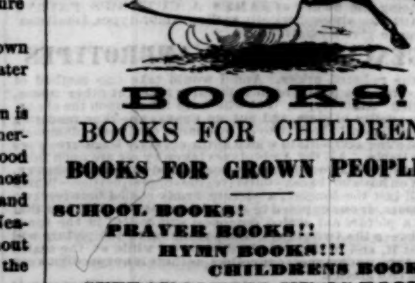
ROWLAND & WALKER keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, which they offer at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times; quality guaranteed.
Goods carefully packed and delivered on the boats, or any part of the city, without extra charge.
As we confine ourselves exclusively to Groceries, our customers can always rely on our ability to supply their wants with any article in our line.
N. B.—Fresh Butter, direct from two of the best dairies in the State.
Pure Java Coffee roasted and ground on the premises daily.
je21 ROWLAND & WALKER.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS,
CURES IN ONE MINUTE!!!
ONLY 25 CENTS.

CLOVE ANODYNE will not injure the gums or teeth, or unpleasantly affect the breath.
READ WHAT DENTISTS SAY OF IT.
MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—Gentlemen: In the course of my practice, I have extensively used your Clove Anodyne with much success, for the relief of the Toothache; and as I constantly recommend it to my patients, I deem it but just to inform you of the high opinion I have of it over other remedies.
I am yours very respectfully,
M. LEVETT, Dentist.
Will be sent free per Mail to any part of the United States upon the receipt of 30 cents in postage stamps.
Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS. Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, N. Y.
For sale by H. Johnson and E. Redington & Co., Shasta; R. H. McDonald & Co., Sacramento; Rice & Coffin, Marysville, and druggists generally. je21-1m

DR. H. AUSTIN,
DENTIST. DENTIST.
IS NOW PREPARED TO PUT UP ARTIFICIAL TEETH on an entirely new process, which, for Cheapness, Beauty and Cleanliness, is not to be surpassed by any other method. Teeth filled with GOLD, OR CRYSTAL CEMENT, at the most reasonable prices.
182 Washington street,
Over San Francisco Baths.

SEA BEACH BOOKSTORE



BOOKS!
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN!!
BOOKS FOR GROWN PEOPLE!!!
SCHOOL BOOKS!
PRAYER BOOKS!!
HYMN BOOKS!!!
CHILDRENS BOOKS!!!!
SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS.
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN
Writing Materials
For sale at low prices by
C. BEACH,
No. 10 Montgomery, near Market street,
may31-3m Opposite the Pavilion.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'
SEWING MACHINE,
Patented June 2, 1857. Re-issued July 13, 1858. Patented August 10, 1858, and Licensed under six patents, owned severally by Elias Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., I. M. Singer & Co., and Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., therefore possessing, combined, the merits of these several Machines.

IT WILL HEM, FELL, RUN, SEAM, STITCH, BIND AND QUILT.

The points of superiority peculiarly its own in this Machine may be briefly stated:
FIRST.—The remarkable simplicity and accuracy of its mechanism manifested in the fact that it is capable of making, unerringly,
4,000, STITCHES A MINUTE.
SECOND.—It will not drop stitches, and is noiseless in its operation.
THIRD.—The facility with which the learner may become expert in operating it, inasmuch as no mistake can be made in setting the needle or in regulating the tension.
FOURTH.—A patented device of great utility to learners has recently been applied, which prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance wheel wearing a lady's dress.
FIFTH.—Being made interchangeable in all its parts, any of them can readily be replaced in case of accident.
The evidence presented over the signatures of many of the most influential citizens of Philadelphia, (where the machine was first introduced,) who have
THE WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE
in use in their families, which may be seen at the office of the Agent, to the effect that it fills in an eminent degree, all the requirements of a family Machine, and that the stitch made by it is unexceptionable, offers a satisfactory solution to the question whether a necessity exists for paying
SEVENTY-FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
and upwards, for a Sewing Machine, in order to secure one that is reliable for family purposes. An examination of this Machine will satisfy those who are desirous of supplying themselves with one of these labor-saving implements, that they have no longer to wait for the
GOOD,
LOW PRICED,
WELL MADE,
RELIABLE MACHINE.
From the Philadelphia Evening Journal
"It is indeed a wonderful production, and for family use especially, no other Machine will bear any comparison with it."
From the Boston Daily Transcript, September 1st, 1859.
"We learn, from reliable authority, corroborated by an examination of the article, that no Sewing Machine heretofore introduced has in so short a period acquired such well merited popularity. It is emphatically the good, cheap, Family Machine that the public have been waiting for."
A. A. BROWN, Agent,
No. 78 MONTGOMERY ST., NEAR PINE.
Machines from $50 to $80.
WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION DONE TO ORDER.
je14-3m

FRUIT JARS!
POTTER & BODINE'S PATENT
AIR-TIGHT FRUIT JARS,
For Preserving Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST OFFERED TO THE Public. A large and valuable Invoice, so that we can furnish
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
☞ Call and see them.
C. L. KELLOGG & CO.,
Agents for the Manufacturer,
may31-3m No. 111 Sansome street, San Francisco.



For a Few Days Only!
BURGESS & Co's
PANORAMIC
AND
DISSOLVING VIEWS!
STRICTLY MORAL
PLEASING!
INSTRUCTIVE!
ENTERTAINING!
THE MOST COMPLETE AND WONDERFUL EXHIBITION EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
The Only One of the Kind in California!
The Best of the Kind in the World!
WILL BE EXHIBITED AT
PETALUMA, SANTA ROSA, HEALDSBURG, SONOMA, NAPA and BENICIA.
For Particulars, see Bills of the Day.
Admission ....50 cents.
Children ....25 "
☞ Commencing at 8 o'clock.
G. H. BURGESS, HUBERT BURGESS, } Artists. J. C. MORRILL, Agent.
may31-3m

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
AND
FINE WATCHES.
C. WALKER,
No. 50 Montgomery street, corner of Bush,
Mercantile Library Building,
SAN FRANCISCO,
HAS NOW IN STORE, AND WILL KEEP CONstantly on hand, a complete and choice assortment of
FINE WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Selected with care, in New York, with special reference to the taste and wants of Californians, which he will take pleasure in showing to buyers, assuring them that every article will prove as represented, and will be sold at LOWER PRICES than ever before in San Francisco.
Watches Neatly Repaired, Jewels Re-Set,
and all WORK GUARANTEED.
Persons visiting the city, from the interior, will find it to their interest to call as above.
☞ All Orders for Goods in the line of Jewelry, will be faithfully attended to, and promptly filled.
C. WALKER,
No. 50 Montgomery street,
apr5-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
AT OAKLAND.
THE SECOND SESSION OF THE PRESENT YEAR will commence on the 18th day of January next, and continue five monts
The Trustees have the satisfaction to announce that the Board of Instruction will be as follows:
REV. ISAAC H. BRAYTON, A. M. Principal.
WILLIAM K. ROWELL, A. M. .... Assistant Principal.
with a full corps of thoroughly qualified assistants.
The boarding house will be in charge of the Principal, where the advantages of home are provided for all pupils coming from abroad.
For further information, apply by letter or otherwise to Rev I. H. Brayton, Oakland, Cal.
December 8, 1859. SAMUEL H. WILLEY, Sec'y of Board.

WATTS'
NERVOUS ANTIDOTE
AND
PHYSICAL RESTORATIVE.
THE MEDICAL WONDER OF THE AGE.

DR. WATTS: Dear Sir—I am so overflowing with gratitude, I hardly know how to express myself. I have been afflicted with extreme *Nervous Debility* and excruciating *Tic Douloreaux* for above eight years, and last year so bad as not to be able to speak or chew my food. Whole pages could not suffice to tell how much I have suffered. I have been attended by the highest physicians in the country, Drs. Mott, Beach, Bowles, Maclellan, and a dozen others. I have taken immense quantities of the most powerful medicines known, and even had a part of the nerve dissected out, and all of no avail, for on the very day I first commenced your valuable Antidote, Dr. Maclellan told me nothing could save my life. For eight months previous, I had not moved out of doors, and now, after using your Antidote for two weeks, I am entirely relieved of all pain. (I was the first day.) I am strong and hearty; I eat my food well, and feel as happy as a child. I cannot express my wonder at the vast difference: it seems a complete miracle. Two weeks ago I could not move, and now can walk out strong and hearty. But if I write all day, I cannot make you know the extreme agony your wonderful medicine has relieved me from.
I am, dear sir, most gratefully and respectfully yours.
E. M. BORTHWICK.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10, 1850.
TALBOT WATTS, Esq: Dear Sir—I purchased of you a few days since a bottle of your Nervous Antidote, for a lady of this city, who has suffered for eighteen months past from *Suppressed Menses*, attended with complete derangement of the Nervous System and symptoms of decline.
I have heartfelt pleasure in informing you that the sufferings of this dear young lady have already been mitigated by the use of your Antidote, so far as to relieve her from the distressing nervous irritation that has long deprived her of sleep, and kept her friends at the bed-side for months past. By the request of her uncle, I enclose you five dollars, that you may send me as many bottles of the Antidote as this sum shall pay for, and shall inform you of the result of its more extended application.
Very respectfully yours,
W. P. LEWIS,
272 Walnut street, above 10th.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Alvan Ackley, after stating he had taken but four teaspoonfulls of Watt's Nervous Antidote, and describing the wonderful effects of each, he says:
GREENPORT, April 1, 1860
MR. WATTS: Dear Sir—In view of the whole, I think it to be a powerful stimulant to the Nervous System, and an invaluable medicine. It has already relieved me of a certain set of *Nervous Pains*, elevated my spirits, and so far relieved my loins and hip as to enable me to walk fifty per cent better than I did before.
Respectfully yours,
ALVAN ACKLEY.

NEW YORK, 1850.
DR. TALBOT WATTT: Dear Sir—You will pardon the liberty I take in asking of you a very great favor. My husband, Mr. Laurens, has been long afflicted with great *Debility*, for which he purchased a dollar bottle of your Nervous Antidote, and is greatly benefitted by its use, it has done him more good than anything he has taken for forty years. Will you be good enough to send him another bottle, for I don't see how he can do without it. I am, very respectfully,
ELIZA LAURENS.
Please address 249 West 21st street.

ASHLEY FALLS, March 21, 1851.
DR. LAWRENCE: Sir—Your note of enquiry relative to Watts' Nervous Antidote was received last evening, and I cheerfully reply. I have been laboring under a Pulmonary Complaint for some two years, and I feel authorized in saying it has been the means of doing the greatest good, in fact, in my firm belief, of saving my life. Yours, respectfully,
A. WALDEN.

I was afflicted for many years and brought so low by Consumption and severe pain in my limbs, that I believed myself to be at death's door, could not work at my trade for a long period of time, but by the use of Watts' Nervous Antidote, I am now restored to health, and able to attend to my business again.
MARTIN WENTWORTH, 165 Sixteenth st.

Watts' Nervous Antidote has entirely relieved me of *Nervous Debility* and Neuralgia. I think it is all that it is recommended to be. MRS. MOSBY,
36 LeRoy St.

Mr. Laurens called and was told that the *Nervous Debility* was quite cured, and that the name might be used with a great deal of pleasure in recommending the "Antidote to disease." MR. and MRS. MOUNT,
80 Laight St.

I was very *Depressed in Spirits*, was low and weak, unable to do anything, although I have a large family: I have taken Watts' Nervous Antidote, with the greatest imaginable benefit. I am strong, cheerful and my spirits good. I can do my work now better than I have been able to for a long time.
MARGARET MAHON, 180 Prince St.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
By PARK & WHITE, SAMUEL ADAMS, and all the Druggists in the State.

CALIFORNIA CHEESE DEPOT.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE THE choicest dairies of Cheese made in the State, including over thirty dairies from
ANTIOCH,
BODEGA,
CONTRA COSTA,
GILROY,
OAKLAND,
MARTINEZ,
MISSION SAN JOSE,
PETALUMA, AND
RUSSIAN RIVER.
At prices varying from 12½ cents to 18 cents per pound.
DODGE & SHAW,
apr26 94 Front street.

TRACTS AND BOOKS.
Published by the American Tract Society, are now on hand at the Depository of the San Francisco Tract Society, in great variety, and will be furnished at very low prices. Terms cash. Orders may be sent to Chilion Beach, at the Bible House, on Montgomery street, near Market.
mch1—3m.

DE RO & ELDRIDGE,
AUCTIONEERS,
OFFICE AND SALES ROOM,
Corner California and Front Sts.
Regular Sale days, Monday's and Thursday's at 10 o'c'k.
Special Sales of Horses, Carriages, Household Furniture, Stocks of Goods, Vessels, etc., etc., etc.,
At any time or place to suit the convenience of Consignors. mar15

PACIFIC EAR INFIRMARY.
Important to the Deaf and Dumb.
DR. PILKINGTON,
Late Proprietor of the Institution for the Deaf at St. Louis, Missouri, and Chicago, Illinois.
HAS ARRIVED, AND MAY BE CONSULTED at the corner of Montgomery and California streets, (Express Building, up stairs,) San Francisco. Early attention is desired.
DEAFNESS, DIZZINESS, EAR ACHE,
CATARRH, NOISE IN THE HEAD,
And all discharges from the Ear, Mouth or Nostrils, Entirely Removed.
A number of years of unremitting attention to diseases of the EAR as a speciality, has enabled him to make many improvements in all that has heretofore been known of Aural Medicine and Surgery, and to insure such a degree of success as seems almost incredible. A great number of certificates and testimonials can be seen at his office, from many well known citizens in different parts of the Union. From the afflicted at a distance, a letter of inquiry, enclosing a stamp to prepay answer, will receive immediate attention.
Direct to DR. PILKINGTON,
Feb. 9—3m. Ear Infirmary, San Francisco.

OAKLAND DRUG STORE,
BROADWAY NEAR FOURTH STREET,
E. P. SANFORD, - - - - Proprietor.
Family Medicines and Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours. Prompt attention given to orders by Express or Stage.

PHOSPHORUS AND PURE STRYCHNINE in Crystal and Powder. For sale at OAKLAND DRUG STORE.

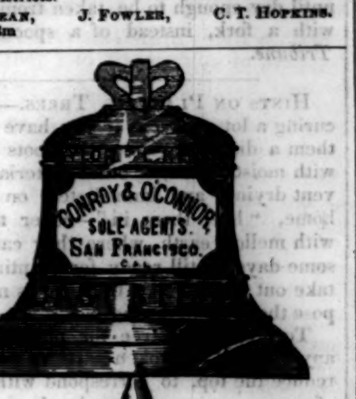
THE DAVIDSON SYRINGE. The best in use. For sale at
march29-3m OAKLAND DRUG STORE.

N. BROWN,
STUCCO PLASTERER,
No. 10 Montgomery Street,
Between Sutter and Market. SAN FRANCISCO.
Ornamental Cornices, Centre Pieces, &c.,
Put up in old or new houses.
Old Ornaments Retouched;
Rooms Whitened or Colored;
Plastering Repaired:
Particular attention paid to the repairing, coloring or whitening of Churches. Country orders solicited and promptly attended to.
☞ All work done satisfactory, and at the shortest notice. jan27 3m

FAMILY GROCERIES.
HOWE & CO., CORNER CLAY AND SANSOME. Wholesale and Retail dealers in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
Have constantly on hand the fullest and finest assortment of Groceries in San Francisco, at the lowest rates. apr6-3m

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass. jan12-3m

Pacific Insurance Agency,
N. E. CORNER CLAY AND BATTERY STS.,
McLEAN & FOWLER, AGENTS,
....AND....
AVERAGE ADJUSTERS,
Offer Insurance in the following well known and responsible Companies:
FIRE.
Hartford Fire Insurance Co. .... Hartford
Phœnix Insurance Co. .... Hartford
Merchants' Insurance Co. .... Hartford
Charter Oak Insurance Co. .... Hartford
City Fire Insurance Co. .... Hartford
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co. .... New York
Goodhue Fire Insurance Co. .... New York
Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Co. .... Philadelphia
Quaker City Insurance Co. .... Philadelphia
MARINE.
Quaker City Insurance Co. .... Philadelphia
Neptune Fire and Marine Insurance Co. .... Philadelphia
Washington Fire and Marine Ins. Co. .... Philadelphia
All losses, Fire and Marine, in the above Company's paid HERE, as heretofore, immediately upon adjustment.
...ALSO...
MARINE RISKS ON CARGO AND TREASURE.
Columbian Insurance Co. .... New York
Neptune Insurance Co. .... New York
McLEAN & FOWLER, Agents.
☞ Select Fire risks taken in all parts of the State, on application to our Country Surveyors, in their respective districts.
E. McLEAN, J. FOWLER, C. T. HOPKINS.
apr6-3m



CAST STEEL BELLS,
FOR
FIRE ALARMS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, RANCHES, COURT HOUSES, STEAMBOATS, ETC.
We have in store, and are constantly receiving these celebrated Bells. They are superior in tone, of greater durability, and MUCH CHEAPER than the Composition or Bronze.
Numerous testimonials, American and English, can be seen at our store.
CONROY & O'CONNOR,
Agents for the Manufacturers,
25, 27 and 29 Front street,
march29tf 34 and 36 Pine street.

New York Life Insurance Co.,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK.
Accumulated Assets, January 1, 1859,
$1,595,901 56
Policies issued for Life, seven years, or one year Premiums Payable Annually, Semi-Annually, or Quarterly. On Policies issued for the whole term of life, on which Premiums exceeding $50 are payable Annually, a credit of forty per cent. will be given, if desired, and interest charged thereon.
DIVIDENDS MADE YEARLY
For which scrip, bearing interest, and transferable, is issued when the whole premium is paid in Cash, and carried to the accounts of Policy Holders, to whom credit has been given, and interest allowed thereon, at the next settlement of premium.

POLICIES ISSUED, PAYABLE UPON ARRIVING AT A CERTAIN AGE.	REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM, TO THOSE INSURING WITHOUT PROFIT.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
FAVORABLY NEGOTIATED.
LOCAL BOARD OF REFERENCE:
John Parrott, Esq., Banker.
Jas. B. Roberts, Esq., of Roberts, Morrison & Co.
J. W. Brittan, Esq., Importer.
O. B. Jennings, Esq., of Jennings & Brewster.
J. R. Rollinson, Esq., of W. T. Coleman & Co.
Joseph Myrick, Esq., Merchant.
Albert Miller, Esq., of Janson, Bond & Co.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS,
JOHN HASTINGS, M. D., S. R. GERRY, M. D.
Agent for California.
WM. F. HERRICK,
No. 171½ Washington street,
oct20-3mis Opposite Maguire's Opera House

COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO., NEW YORK — **RICE, COFFIN & CO.,** MARYSVILLE.

Redington & Co.
Wholesale Druggists
San Francisco.

WE BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the Drug Trade in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, to our present complete arrangements for the transaction of the
Importing and Wholesale Drug Business
Having a house in New York, which brings us in direct communication with the principal Importers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, we are enabled to offer inducements to purchasers which cannot be equaled by any other house on the Pacific coast.
We have now in Store the largest and best selected
STOCK OF DRUGS
ever offered for sale in this market. and it is our intention to maintain. by large and regular importations, and by always selling the BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, the leading position which, for ten years past, we have occupied in the Wholesale Drug Business in this State.
Particular attention will be paid to the Mexican and Sandwich Island trade, and we guarantee satisfaction, both in quality and price, to all who may favor us with their orders.
REDINGTON & CO.,
jan6-3m is No. 107 Clay street.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.
NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for
FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
COFFINS, of all sizes and styles.
PLATES AND SCREWS, wholesale and retail.
N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world
☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.
☞ 155 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal
jan15-3m

SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,
Corner Clay and Battery Streets,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN sums to suit, on the principal Atlantic Cities.
ALSO
EXCHANGE ON—London,
Frankfort-on-the-Main, Stuttgart, } Germany.
SHIP AND INSURE TREASURE.
Under open Policies in the following named offices in New York.
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
Sun " " "
Union " " "
Pacific " " "
And transact a general Banking business.
P. SATHER. E. W. CHURCH.
apr6-3m

MARK BRUMAGIM, J. W. BRUMAGIM,
MORTON CHEESMAN, J. H. BRUMAGIM.
MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
SIGHT BILLS ON
BANK OF COMMERCE
BOSTON.
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK
NEW YORK,
Available in the principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.
One-half per cent. per month interest allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.
Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the one per cent. premium.
jan6-1y MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.'S LINE
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA THE PANAMA RAILROAD
With the steamers of the
Atlantic Steamship Company
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans
THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE LINE. Having SPARE STEAMERS at San Francisco, Acapulco and Panama.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
UNCLE SAM
Will Leave Folsom Street W
FOR PANAMA,
With Passengers and Treasure, on
SATURDAY............JUNE 30th, 1860,
At 9 o'clock A. M., Punctually.
And connect via the Panama Railroad at Aspinwall with the magnificent steamer
FOR NEW YORK,
And the steamship
DANIEL WEBSTER,
FOR NEW ORLEANS,
Through tickets can be obtained. The Panama R. R. Co., and Atlantic S. S. Co. have authorized Agents for the sale of tickets.
Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight, on
FRIDAY, JUNE 29th.
No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M.,
JUNE 29th,
and a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

FIRST PREMIUM!
We have received for two years, the First Premium at the Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, for the superiority of our BOOK, CARD and JOB PRINTING, over that of all competitors. These Premiums were NOT given for samples prepared expressly for exhibition, but for those selected from work executed for regular customers, in the ordinary course of business.
Merchants, and business men generally, who desire Good Work, at a moderate price, are invited to call and examine specimens, and acquaint themselves with our facilities for the rapid execution of every variety of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.
For Book Work, we have large fonts of beautiful NEW TYPE by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material. We have in operation two of Adams' Patent Power Presses, for Book and Newspaper work, universally acknowledged to be the Best Presses ever invented; and by the use of Steam Power, are enabled to do work with great rapidity and at very low rates.
Orders from the Country receive prompt attention.
TOWNE & BACON,
125 Clay St., cor. Sansome, San Francisco

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
133 Clay street, San Francisco.
BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.
N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. mar15-3m

TYLER BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS OF
SCHOOL BOOKS,
American, English and French STATIONERY,
Standard and Miscellaneous BOOKS,
Bibles,
Prayer and
Hymn Books,
Portfolios,
Scrap Albums,
Portmonnaies,
CHILDRENS'
A B C D E Cards, Blocks, Picture Books, Linen and Paper Primers,
STORY BOOKS, &c., &c.,
180 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

A. ROMAN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER
...IN...
BOOKS,
Nos. 158 Montgomery and 80 Merchant sts., MONTGOMERY BLOCK.
NEW STORE AND NEW STOCK.
Having permanently established himself in the Book business exclusively, the undersigned would invite the particular attention of all lovers of literature throughout the State to the superb and complete assortment of
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THE FARM.

SUNSET BESIDE THE RIVER.

Rich gleams of sunset glory crown the hills,
Sweet sounds of music gush from sparkling rills;
White clouds, with crimson fringes, float on high
Like gorgeous banners in the deep blue sky;
Bright Spring is walking through each forest glen,
And with her birds and blossoms come again;
Music and perfume fill the sunny air,
And all around, above, seems strangely fair.

Blue waves and emerald shores on either side,
My light skiff swaying with the restless tide,
I muse alone; this hour of sunset brings
Sweet thoughts of love and peace upon its wings;
Turning aside from every earthly care
My spirit brings its gift of praise and prayer,
And lays it on the altar of His love
Whose hand so gently guides our steps above.

And in the beauty of an hour like this,
Amid this fresh and vernal loveliness
What holy lessons speak, how sweet the voice
That bids us, with rejoicing earth, rejoice;
Our buds of earthly hope, though touched with blight
Are like those blossoms springing to the light,
If not on earth, yet on the better shore
Winter will pass, and Spring will smile once more.

The sunset fades, and Twilight soon will set
On Night's dark brow a starry coronet;
One farewell glance, one thought of what has been,
With these I turn with each familiar scene,
Treasuring within my heart the lesson pure
Gladly to toil, and calmly to endure;
To wait, as Nature waits, in patient faith,
And see what glorious life can spring from death.

—*The Independent Democrat.*

WHY YOUNG MEN LEAVE THE FARM.

Why do they?—that's the question. One leaves because foddering is liable to get his clothes all hay seed—another because he wants to see what he has not seen, and never can see on the farm—the busy street and its exciting scenes. Another thinks the farm intolerably dull, and a bar-room, dark as Egypt with tobacco smoke and full of men he can neither love nor trust, preferable—he takes his choice. Another having read of Dick Turpin, but never of Downing, desires fame, and goes to work away from home for it.

Soberly—we live in an age of wonderful transitions. Great changes take place. The old German who said, when they succeeded in building a turnpike across the Alleghanies, he would be ready and willing to die, has lived to see the turnpike and numerous railroads across these mountains completed. The last fifty years has set a wonderful many wheels in motion. All these innovations call for men—able-bodied men—men with brains as well as mouths. This call has been met. The men have been given that were needed for onw r l progress. When men of brains and good habits are wanted, where should we turn for them sooner than to the farm? The young men of the farm have been called, and many of them have obeyed the call—to-day they are guiding in some way the engine of progress.

As husbandmen we are the losers. The highest bid takes not only the young man but his sister, and away they go from the farm-home. What can we do to keep them? Stop the wheels of progress? stop cars and engines, and abolish the great wants which have called our boys to a more immediate reward than we could offer? No! we will not let the want exist—we will let the age want our boys, and thank God they are not gone in any crack-brained crusade of adventure, but are laboring on, a blessing to the race.

But the promises heretofore held out, are less glittering than of yore. True, California yet remains, and golden adventure is found beneath nearer shadows, yet the promises of success are less glittering than they were. We prophecy that the change will retain boys on, and return boys to the farm. Welcome them.

Another reason why boys leave the farm is because the girls—their sweethearts—ask it. Where is the girl of spirit, education, and beauty, who is preparing and looking forward, hoping first of all to win a farmer? Where is the girl, who is educating herself as understandingly in her part of the business of farming as many of our young men are? The educated young lady, a farmer's daughter to the manor born, I mean. Who are the heroes on whom the first matrimonial prizes desire to lean? Are they farmers? Are they? Make this true and your boys will stay at home. Make it true and there will be a knight-errant rush for the plough and the pruning-hook. Educate your daughters right and your boys will serve seven years for them.—*Country Gentleman.*

THE PARSNIP.

The parsnip is one of the most valuable roots that can be grown. In the island of Jersey it is used almost exclusively for fattening both cattle and swine. According to Le Couteur, the weight of a good crop varies from 13 to 27 tuns per acre. When parsnips are given to milch cows, with a little hay, in the winter season, the butter is found to be of as fine a color and excellent flavor as when the animals are feeding in the best pastures. As parsnips contain 6 per cent. more mucilage than carrots, the difference may be sufficient to account for the superior fattening as well as butter making quality of the parsnip. In the fattening of cattle the parsnip is found superior to the carrot, performing the business with more expedit on, and affording meat of exquisite flavor, and of a highly juicy flavor; the animals eat it with much greediness.—The result of experiment has shown that not only in neat cattle, but in the fattening of hogs and poultry, the animals become fat much sooner, and are more healthy than when fed with any other root or vegetable; and that, besides the meat is more sweet and delicious. The parsnip leaves being more bulky than those of carrots, may be mown off before taking the roots, and given to oxen, cows or horses, by which they will be greedily eaten. Another thing in favor of parsnips for this country, is that the frost does not injure them. They may remain in the ground until spring, when they make splendid spring feed, at a time when every other kind of root or green thing is scarce, or they may be slightly buried, where they can be obtained almost any time during the winter. On account of their rapid growth when young, the weeding is less trouble than weeding carrots.—*Rural New Yorker.*

TOMATOES.

This delicious, wholesome vegetable is spoiled by the manner it is served up on the table. It is not one time in a hundred more than half-cooked. It is simply scalded, and served as a sour porridge. It should be cooked three hours—it cannot be cooked in one. The fruit should be cut in halves and the seeds scraped out. The mucilage of the pulp may be saved if desired, by straining out the seeds, and adding it to the fruit, which should boil rapidly for an hour, and simmer three hours more until the water is dissolved, and the contents of the saucepan is a pulp of mucilaginous matter, which is much improved by putting in the pan, either before putting in the fruit or while it is cooking, an ounce of butter and half a pound of fat bacon cut fine, to half a peck of tomatoes and a small pepper pod, with salt to suit the taste. The fat adds a pleasant flavor, and makes the dish actual food, instead of a mere relish. The pan must be carefully watched and but little fire used, and the mass stirred often to prevent burning, toward the last, when the water is nearly all evaporated. The dish may be rendered still more attractive and rich as food by breaking in two or three eggs, and stirring vigorously just time enough to allow the eggs to become well cooked. Tomatoes thoroughly cooked may be put in tight cans, and kept any length of time; or the pulp may be spread upon plates and dried in the sun, or a slow oven, and kept as well as dried pumpkin, dried apples, peaches, or pears, and will be found equally excellent in winter. For every-day use, a quantity sufficient for the use of a family a week may be cooked at once, and afterward eaten cold, or warmed over. We beg of those who use this excellent fruit to try what cooking will do for it. It has been eaten half-cooked long enough. It never should be dished until dry enough to be taken from the dish with a fork, instead of a spoon.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HINTS ON PLANTING TREES.—On procuring a lot of trees, if you have to carry them a distance, wrap the roots securely with moist straw, or other material, to prevent drying, and immediately on reaching home, "heel them in"—cover the roots with mellow earth, where they can remain some days, or till ready for planting—then take out but few at a time, so as not to expose the roots to drying.

To prepare the tree for planting, cut off any decayed or broken parts of roots, then reduce the top, to correspond with the loss of roots, cutting off surplus branches, and reducing those at the head one-half or two-thirds their length, leaving only three or four buds on each last year's shoot.

In setting, let one person hold the tree in its position, while another fills in with mellow earth, pressing it firmly among the roots with the hand, taking care to leave no cavities underneath—and when the roots are all covered, pressing the whole down firmly with the foot, observing that the *proper depth* is for the roots to be about an inch deeper, when planted, than in the nursery.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY CUTTINGS. These must be taken of course from the wood of last year's growth, from eight to twelve inches in length. About two or three buds may be allowed to remain on the portion of the cutting above ground, but those under ground should be carefully cut out—there will then be no suckers to annoy and injure the growth of the main stem. They should be inserted in the ground from four to eight inches, according to the length of the shoots, the ground firmly pressed around them, and when hot suns begin to prevail and parch, they must be well mulched. No time should be lost in setting out cuttings.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

ABOUT THE LAMBS.—If the ewe is well fed, with nutritious food, and well supplied with pure water—if both ewe and lamb are suffered to breathe pure air, and have good warm dry shelter from cold winds, and the cold spring storms, there is little danger but the ewe will do well, and the offspring prove healthy and strong. Want of care, careful oversight and providence, is the cause of the death of many early and even late lambs. And in the spring, before and after ewes have brought forth their offspring, it is important they should have good, fresh, fine hay, with ground grain—oats or corn, or even a mixture of oats and barley meal—in cold, and roots in moderate weather. It will prove profitable to follow these hints.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Selecting Calves for Rearing.

Use judgment in selecting such heifer calves as are to be reared. Select only those whose mothers are good milkers, and whose sires have come from good milking stock; at the same time, the calf itself should have those characteristics that indicate an aptitude to develope good milking qualities, viz: small, fine head, rather long in the muzzle, bright eyes, thin, tapering necks, small well-shaped legs, soft skin, fine hair—the color of which is immaterial—and above all the milk mirror, or udder veins, should be large and well developed.

There is no reason why a portion of the male calves, at least, should not be reared as bullocks, either for the team or the butcher; and it is important that such as are preserved for this purpose, should posses certain points indicative of future excellence, viz: well-shaped head, small ears, short, thick neck, deep brisket, broad chest and shoulders, fine bone, long back, wide loins, full quarters, tail thin and tapering, skin soft and not too thin.

It is too often the case that animals are selected for rearing from their being a pretty color that takes the fancy of some member of the family; or the calf of some pet cow of the dairy-maid—without attention being paid to its defects or excellencies. Not un frequently, valuable calves are fattened for veal, simply because thnir color is unpleasing to the eye.—*Cor. Genesee Farmer.*

SELECTED RECIPES.

PORK APPLE PIE.—Line a deep plate with pie crust, pare and slice apples enough to nearly fill it, sweeten and spice to the taste. Cut slices of salt pork very thin; lay them over the apple, and cover with the top crust. Bake two hours. [Rather greasy to digest well.]

CHEAP SPONGE CAKE.—One cup white sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter, one cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, 1-2 teaspoonful soda. A little less than a pint of flour, 1 egg, and nutmeg to taste.

COOKIES.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup sweet milk, half teaspoonful soda, nutmeg or caraway, for spice; mix with flour until quite stiff, roll thin and bake quick. These I think superior to those made with eggs. They improve with age if kept in a covered stone jar.

A GOOD PLAIN GINGERBREAD.—One coffee cup thick cream, one cup molasses, one teaspoonful soda, ginger to taste, a salt spoonful of salt. Stir quite thick with flour, and bake in square tins.

BREAD CAKE.—To one cup of light bread sponge, add one egg, one cup of flour, half a cup of butter, half a teaspoonful of saleratus, spice to your taste; stir well together, and put immediately in the oven: bake as for bread.

WEST POINT CAKE.—One lb. of sugar, one lb. of flour, one-half lb. of butter, five eggs, one cup of cream and one teaspoonful of soda.

FRENCH ROLLS.—Rub two ounces of butter into one pound of flour. Mix in the whites of three eggs beaten into a froth, and a spoonful of yeast. Milk to make a stiff dough, and salt. They can be made over night, and divided into rolls for breakfast. Bake ten minutes.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING.—Scald ten tablespoonfuls of Indian meal in three pints of sweet milk: add an ounce of butter, and sugar or molasses to sweeten to the taste. Bake two or three hours.

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

THE SUPPLY OF RAIN—1859-60.

Until the beginning of May, there were serious fears entertained that the limited quantity of rain that had fallen in this State for the season of 1859-60 would prejudice both the agricultural and mining interests. Apprehensions in regard to the latter have, however, been allayed by the timely supply during the month, reaching to a large excess over the quantity that had fallen in May of any previous year since our occupation of the country.

At San Francisco the supply for this and previous seasons to June 1st stands as follow:

July 1st to 31st May,	1859-60	inches 22.18
" "	58-59	22.22
" "	57-58	21.79
" "	56-57	19.77
" "	55-56	21.63
" "	54-55	23.67
" "	53-54	23.48

From the mining sections of the State, we have as yet seen no returns, and in fact we doubt if any scientific account is there kept of the quantity of the season's rains. It is well known however that the rains which fell so bountifully in this city and in the neighboring agricultural counties at the close of the season were of much less extent throughout the interior of the State. Unless those sections had been previously more greatly favored than our own, we apprehend that the supply of water, the coming summer, for mining purposes will be inadequate. Complaints of this kind are already heard from the more remote northern counties, but it is to be hoped that the increased facilities for supplying all mining territory with water for working, by flumes and other artificial means, will render an unusual short supply of rain a matter now of less consequence to the miner than in the earlier times when each man had almost to depend upon water holes for washing the dirt dug from his claim.

REPAIRS WELL AND EXPEDITIOUSLY DONE.—The clipper ship *Black Warrior*, 1889 tons register, Capt. T. S. Murphy, arrived recently from China, to the consignment of DeWitt, Kittle & Co. The ship has been several years in the Pacific ocean, and during the greater portion of that time exposed to the high temperature of the East Indies. Upon examination, her lower masts were all found defective, and contracts were made with San Francisco ship-wrights for the necessary repairs. The work was entrusted to Mr. Wm. Irelan, who, in three days and a half after receiving the order, had the mainmast ready for the bands, which were put on by the blacksmith. Mr. Phelps, and the mast in a day and a half more was laid alongside the ship, ready for stepping. The other sticks were quite as expeditiously furnished, and the three masts have all been set up, and the necessary rigger's work done by Mr. G. W. Phelps. The *Black Warrior* is nearly ready for sea, with three as handsome lower masts in her as can be obtained in any port in the world, all furnished by the mechanics of San Francisco in a manner highly creditable to their skill, while the trifling loss of time involved in the delay of the ship, speaks well for the facilities of our port to repair vessels with the utmost expedition.—*Ib.*

NEW PILOT LAW.

An Act amendatory of, and supplemental to an Act to establish Pilots and Pilot regulations for the port of San Francisco, passed May 11th, 1854, and of the several acts amendatory thereof.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall the duty of the Governor to appoint three experienced and competent citizens of the city and county of San Francisco, who, together with a person who shall be elected at a stated meeting to be called for that purpose by the Chamber of Commerce, and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the port of San Francisco, shall constitute a Board of Pilot Commissioners for the port of San Francisco, and all the waters inside of the bar, passing through the mouth of the harbor of San Francisco.

SEC. 2. The persons so appointed or elected members of said Board, shall, before entering upon their official duties, take an oath for the faithful discharge of the same, and shall hold their offices each at the pleasure of the power so appointing or electing them.

SEC. 3. The Commissioners shall keep an office at San Francisco, and shall meet therein at least once in each month. They shall make by-laws and rules for their own government not inconsistent with the provisions of the laws of this State or of the United States, and a majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 4. The Board may appoint a Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep correct minutes of all the proceedings of the Commissioners, in books to be provided by them for that purpose, to receive all moneys and pay out the same, when ordered to do so by the Board, and to register the names of all pilots, with the date of their license and place of residence. The books and registers shall always be open to public inspection. His compensation shall be fixed by the Board of Pilot Commissioners.

SEC. 5. Neither the Commissioners nor Secretary shall have any interest, directly or otherwise, in any pilot boat, or the earnings thereof.

SEC. 6. The Commissioners shall have power to appoint, in the manner prescribed in this Act, such number of pilots for said port as they may deem necessary; provided, the number shall not exceed thirty.

SEC. 7. Persons applying to act as pilots for said port shall be American citizens, not under twenty-one years of age, and shall be rigidly examined by the Commissioners before two or more licensed pilots, touching their qualifications and knowledge of the management of square rigged and other vessels, and of the tides, soundings, bearings, and distances of the different shoals, bars and points of land, and night lights of the said harbor and bay; and, if deemed qualified, shall receive a license as pilot, and shall remain and continue as such during good behavior, and shall be removable only for cause as provided in sections 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22 and 26 of this Act; said license to be renewed annually.

SEC. 8. Every licensed pilot, previous to entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, payable to the State of California, for the faithful performance of his duties; which bond shall be approved by the Commissioners, and filed in their office.

SEC. 9. The Commissioners shall have full power to suspend pilots for misconduct or inattention to their duty, and on proof shall revoke their licenses; provided, due notice be given the pilot and an opportunity allowed him to be heard in his own defense.

SEC. 10. Every pilot who shall absent himself from his duty for more than one month, except on leave granted by the Commissioners or by reason of sickness, shall be considered as having forfeited his license.

SEC. 11. Every pilot on boarding a vessel shall, at the request of the master, exhibit his license, and, on refusing to do so shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

SEC. 12. If any licensed pilot shall become habitually intoxicated, or shall be intoxicated whilst in charge of any vessel as a pilot, he shall be dismissed.

SEC. 13. For carelessly or negligently losing a vessel, on conviction thereof, the pilot having charge of the vessel at the time shall be incapable ever after of acting as pilot, and shall, moreover, be liable on his bonds.

SEC. 14. That it shall be the duty of every pilot in charge of a vessel arriving in the harbor of San Francisco to have the vessel safely moored in such position as the master of the vessel or harbormaster may direct; and should the pilot be called on to have the vessel to the wharf, or drop her into the stream before proceeding to sea, he shall do so without extra charge.

SEC. 15. When complaint is lodged with the Commissioners against a pilot for misbehavior or neglect of duty, it shall be reduced to writing and sworn to; notice thereof must then be given the pilot, and he shall be notified to appear within fifteen days to answer the complaint; if the answer be not satisfactory, he may be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be deprived of his license, at the discretion of the Commissioners.

SEC. 16. The Commissioners may require pilots to renew their bonds and sureties whenever they deem it necessary, provided the persons on the bond are unable to qualify.

SEC. 17. Any person not holding a license as pilot granted by the Commissioners, who shall pilot or offer to pilot any ship or vessel to or from the port of San Francisco, by the way of the Heads, except such as are exempt by virtue of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days. The penalty named in this section shall not be incurred when the master of the vessel cannot procure a licensed pilot in ward or outward; but if the master of any vessel can procure the services of a licensed pilot, and refuses to accept such services, he shall not be held liable for said penalty, but should he afterwards employ a person not holding a license as pilot granted by the Commissioners to assist him in piloting his ship or vessel to or from the port of San Francisco, the person so employed shall incur and be liable for each and every offense to the full amount of such penalty.

SEC. 18. The Commissioners may make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the pilots, and establish penalties for the breach thereof.

SEC. 19. Whenever a pilot is discharged from an outward bound vessel, the pilot boats on the station shall give all reasonable aid for taking out and receiving such pilot, as also for sending him to the city or quarantine.

SEC. 20. Every pilot blown off or carried to sea against his will, when a boat is in attendance to receive him, shall be entitled to receive the sum of eight dollars a day while absent, which sum shall be paid by the masters or owners of the vessel so taking him away.

SEC. 21. The pilotage from quarantine to the anchorage opposite San Francisco, and for piloting vessels about the harbor, shall be at such rates as may be agreed upon between the parties.

SEC. 22. Every pilot in the harbor of San Francisco shall once in each month render to the Pilot Commissioners an account of all moneys received by him or by other persons for him, or on his account, and shall pay five per centum on the account thereof, which together with an additional five per centum, which the pilots shall collect fr m each ship or vessel over and above the rates of pilotage established by law shall be taken by the Commissioners in full for their official services and all expenses of their office; and if any pilot shall make a false return of moneys so received, he shall forfeit his license, or a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Commissioners.

SEC. 23. Pilots shall at all times keep a boat in good condition, which shall not be less than forty tons register, whether steam or sail; and no more than six pilots shall be in copartnership at any one time.

SEC. 24. Pilots heretofore appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall conform to and be governed by the provisions of this Act and such quarantine laws as may hereafter be enacted.

SEC. 25. That the hull and appurtenances of all vessels shall be held liable for pilotage fees, and Justices of the Peace of the city and county of San Francisco shall have jurisdiction of such cases as amount to two hundred dollars, and if above that sum the same may be secured in any District Court.

SEC. 26. The following shall be the rates of pilotage into or out of the harbor of San Francisco, and between Mare Island or Benicia: From sea, on vessels arriving from foreign ports, or from the Atlantic States, and on all vessels not sailing under a coasting license arriving from Pacific ports in the United States within or out of California, seven dollars per foot draft of water; same rate outward bound. When the services of a pilot are offered inward and declined, half that rate to be paid. Vessels sailing under a coasting license and employed in the coasting trade with the United States ports in the Pacific, shall be exempt from all pilotage, unless a pilot be employed, in which case the rate shall be three dollars and fifty cents per foot draft. Foreign and American men-of-war, ten dollars per foot draft inward and outward. Between San Francisco, Benicia, or Mare Island, the rate of pilotage shall be five dollars per foot each way whenever the services of a pilot is required, the pilot bringing the vessel in from sea, or one belonging to the same boat shall have the preference; but no pilotage to be charged when a pilot is not taken. Foreign or American vessels of war, to or from Benicia or Mare Island, ten dollars per foot each way.

SEC. 27. That all vessels arriving at or leaving the harbor of San Francisco shall be liable for rates of pilotage, as in section twenty-six. When a pilot is employed, or when a vessel is spoken, and the services of a pilot are refused, the pilot first speaking shall be entitled to receive half pilotage, as provided in section twenty-six; and all vessels engaged in the whaling trade, arriving at and departing from this port and taking a pilot, shall pay at the rate of one dollar per foot.

SEC. 28. Should any vessel arriving off the harbor of San Francisco, and not entering said harbor, require the services of a pilot, while lying "off and on," or at anchor, the pilot shall be entitled to charge ten dollars per day for his services while so employed; excepting to vessels in the whaling trade, which shall pay five dollars per day for such services; provided, nothing herein shall be so construed as to repeal or in any manner affect an Act entitled an Act to establish pilot and pilot regulations for the port and harbor of Benicia and Mare Island, approved March 29th, 1856.

SEC. 29. The Act entitled an Act to establish pilots and pilot regulations for the port of San Francisco, passed May 11th, 1854, and amended April 16th, 1858, and all acts and parts of Acts conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved April 21st, 1860.

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SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it what we never have been able to say of any other medicine,—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

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It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

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CAST STEEL BELLS,

57 INCHES DIAMETER, WEIGHING 2,676 pounds;
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42 inches diameter, weighing 946 pounds;
34 inches diameter, weighing 600 pounds;
33 inches diameter, weighing 558 pounds;
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Together with an assortment of smaller sizes, on hand and to arrive. For sale by CONROY & O'CONNOR, Sole Agents for the Manufacturers, mar29-3mos 25, 27 and 29 Front street.

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ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS. mer17 tf.



JARVIS JEWETT, AGENT, jan13 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY —AND— MACHINE SHOP, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

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GODDARD HANSCOM & RANKIN, Late Goddard & Co. San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. jan25-3m

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All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.

Prices Reasonable.

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JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

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Just received, a fine assortment of Instruments, which we offer at very low rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Old Pianofortes taken in part payment.

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New Music! New Music! Lew Music!

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HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs,—it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than THIRTY PER CENT. no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past SEVEN YEARS I have far excelled all other Artists in California, in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

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Our Crayon Portraits from miniature to life size can not be surpassed. I have secured the best talent in the State to work them.

Hereafter our India Ink Photographs will be superior to anything in this branch of the art ever before executed in this country. As a warrant for this assertion, I have only to inform the public that I have made arrangements for my India Ink work, with the Nahl Bros., and with Mr. Edouard, (who has recently arrived from Europe,) and who are known to be the best Artists in the State and who have an European reputation.

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Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the

GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES

at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, atmospherically sealed, and will stand FOREVER.

You have but to ask yourselves the simple question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

I have also introduced into my establishment, Stereoscopic Likenesses on glass, the only ones of the kind taken in the State. Also, Stereoscopic Views of the principal places in the State, with forty different views taken in the Yo-Semite Valley, (including its immense water falls of which one is twenty-five hundred feet high,) and of the Mariposa Big Trees, one of which is ninety-four feet in circumference.

Duplicates of the above views can be furnished if ordered.

I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work, with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and with out detention to my numerous customers, having FOUR TIMES the capacity of any other room in the State.

Remember the Place.

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PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE well known Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities unsurpassed by any office in the State, for the performance of every style of

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And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

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Large additions have been recently made to the buildings of this highly popular house of entertainment, so long and favorably known throughout this and the Atlantic States.

Its location is central, and well adapted to the accommodation of all classes of patrons.

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Great reductions have been made in the rates of BOAD AND LODGING.

A large fire-proof Safe is kept in the office for the use of the patrons.

Superior BATHING accommodations connected with the house; also the free use of a large Reading Room and Library.

An Omnibus with the name of the house painted on it, will always be in waiting on the arrival of the steamers, to convey passengers and their baggage to the house, free of charge.

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LODGING, per week....................$2, $3, $4
LODGING, per night....................50 to 75 cts
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SHOWER BATHS FREE

R. B WOODWARD, nov18-3m Proprietor

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J. D. ARTHUR.......................W. N. ARTHUR.

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HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE ARrivals from the East, and will continue to receive, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL GOODS, Among which are the following, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from 6½ to 7½ feet swath.

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In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods, well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during the season, which they can afford and

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☞ Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call and see the subscribers at their Agricultural Warerooms.

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FIND EMPLOYMENT FOR AND SUPPLY ALL KINDS of help. MEN AND WIVES FOR FARMS, HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

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F. E. WEYGANT, Proprietor

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feb3-1y F. E. WEYGANT.

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A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO ISAAC HILLMAN,..............Proprietor. jan20-3m

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